FBIS DAILY REPORT

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STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE RECONVENES 29 JANUARY

LD291941 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Following the Christmas and New York break, a further session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe opened today, attended by representatives of 35 countries.

Ambassador Oleg Grinevskiy, head of the Soviet delegation, outlined the working document submitted by the USSR in his speech, and again later at an impromptu press conference. The essence of this proposal is that the 33 European countries participating in the conference, as well as the United States and Canada, should undertake not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other; in other words, they would mutually renounce the use of military force. James Goodby, head of the American delegation, described the proposal as propaganda and rejected it. His argument was that there are already far too many agreements of a similar kind and, in place of that, there should be a discussion on detailed military issues.

In connection with the Stockholm conference, our Moscow correspondent, Peter Horvath, interviewed Vladimir Lomeyko, USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman.

[Begin recording] [Horvath] In your view, can the Stockholm forum influence the proceedings at the bilateral Soviet-American talks which are about to take place?

[Lomeyko, in Russian, fading into translation] Yes, indeed, it can be of assistance, but, of course, only if agreement is reached in Stockholm about taking reciprocal measures. A result in Stockholm would have a positive effect on the bilateral talks, even if only partial measures are agreed on, as long as they are acceptable to both sides. The point is that the effort is being made because if there is indeed an endeavor to reach agreement while taking into account mutual interests, then one may expect success at both negotiating forums, Stockholm and Geneva. The initial issue will be the U.S. approach to the talks, namely, whether it is prepared to consider the USSR an equal partner, or wants to negotiate from a position of strength. [end recording]

The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman called attention to the fact that many Americans take as their point of departure the fact that, particularly in technological respects, the United States is stronger. In Lomeyko's view the main obstacle to these talks, which have been dragging, is this U.S. sense of superiority. However, agreement can only be reached on equal terms. In other words, the most important question is whether both the Stockholm and the Geneva talks are held on the basis of equality and equal security, Vladimir Lomeyko, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, said at the end of his interview.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON FILIPOV NIGERIA VISIT

AU291048 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Jan 85 pp 1, 7

["Joint Communique"]

[Text] At the invitation of the federal-military Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, made an official and friendly visit to the Federal Republic of Nigeria from 25 to 27 January 1985.

Grisha Filipov was received by Major General Muhammadu Buhari, head of state and commander-in-chief of the military forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, to whom he gave a message from Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Grisha Filipov confirmed the invitation of the chairman of the State Council, addressed to Maj Gen Buhari, to pay an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction, and the time of the visit will be agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

During the meeting, which took place in a warm atmosphere, Gen Buhari highly evaluated the traditional relations of cooperation existing between the two friendly states. Other matters of common interest were also discussed at the meeting.

Grisha Filipov and those accompanying him were acquainted with Lagos' sites, including the National Theater, a symbol of Bulgarian-Nigerian cooperation.

Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon, chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, had official talks which were attended on the Bulgarian side by the following officials:

Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union; Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Spas Georgiev, deputy minister of foreign trade; Marin Dzhermanov, chairman of the Association of Coordination and Cooperation in Engineering and director general of the Tekhnoeksportstroy State Economic Trust; and Dimitur Vulev, Bulgarian ambassador to Nigeria.

The talks were attended by the following Nigerian officials:

Major General Mamman Vatsa, minister of the Federal Capital Territory; Dr Ibrahim Gambari, minister of foreign affairs; Colonel S.E. Omerua, minister of information and social development, youth, sport, and culture; Michael Adigun, minister of national planning; Ibrahim Yarima Abdullahi, minister of building and apartment construction; G.D. Edwin, permanent secretary at the Ministry of National Planning; O.K. Belo, permanent secretary at the Ministery of Finance; D.A. Akoh, permanent secretary of construction; N.O. Popola, permanent secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources; and A.M. Vaziri Fika, permanent secretary at the Federal Capital Territory.

During their talks, Comrade Grisha Filipov and Brig Idiagbon briefed each other on the situation in their country. They discussed the state of bilateral relations and the prospects for their development. Basic issues related to the present situation were also reviewed.

Brig Idiagbon clarified the reasons for the change in the Nigerian Government a year ago and outlined the strategy of the new military administration. He briefed the Bulgarian Council of Ministers chairman on the government's efforts aimed at reviving the economy and conducting healing measures in all areas of Nigerian life. He stressed the special significance the government gives to agriculture in order to achieve full self-sufficiency of the country, and in this context he expressed the desire that Bulgaria actively participate in developing Nigerian agriculture.

Grisha Filipov briefed Brig Idiagbon on the successes achieved by the Bulgarian people in their social, economic, and cultural development. He also dwelled on some of the basic tasks that are being solved in the present stage. The willingness of the Bulgarian side to expand and strengthen mutually beneficial cooperation with Nigeria was pointed out.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the state of bilateral cooperation and again confirmed the determination of their governments to strengthen it further. They expressed their conviction that there exist new and untapped possibilities for cooperation, which are to be explored. Positively evaluating the activity of the joint Bulgarian-Nigerian Commission, they expressed their firm conviction that it will have a further active role in coordinating the two countries' economic relations.

Grisha Filipov and Tunde Idiagbon revealed the international situation. They discovered that the two countries' positions on basic issues are similar.

Reviewing issues of peace and security, the two sides expressed concern with the existing tension, the escalation of the arms race, and the danger of a nuclear war. They confirmed their position on the peaceful settlement of international issues, and in this context they greeted the recent talks in Geneva between the USSR and the United States.

On the issue of South Africa [RSA] the two sides confirmed their solidarity and support for the just struggle of the people in the region.

They confirmed the so-called "constitutional reforms," imposed by the racist regime, as well as the support rendered to the RSA by countries that pretend that they act in the interest of peace in southern Africa. They appealed for strict adherence to the appropriate UN resolutions on apartheid.

Regarding the independence of Namibia, the two sides expressed their unreserved solidarity and support of the people of Namibia and their just struggle for independence under the leadership of the South West African People's Organization. They called for an immediate and unconditional application of Resolution 435 (1978) of the UN Security Council, and rejected attempts to link the independence issue with the withdrawal of the Cuban forces from Angola.

Grisha Filipov and Brig Tunde Idiagbon denounced the attempts of the regime in Pretoria to destabilize the neighboring Frontline States, and confirmed the readiness of the two countries to continue in the future to render assistance to these states.

They rejected the attempt to use economic relations as a means of pressure and interference in the internal affairs of states. They again confirmed their conviction that each nation must on its own manage its natural resources and confirmed their support for the New International Economic Order.

The two sides greeted the role of the Nonaligned Movement and its efforts to strengthen international cooperation and understanding for world peace and security.

The Nigerian side highly evaluated the constructive and consistent policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for good-neighborliness and cooperation in the Balkans and Europe. The Bulgarian initiative to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone was greeted. The Nigerian side highly evaluated the support consistently rendered by the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the African nations liberation movements, and its contribution to the African countries' economic development.

The Bulgarian side greets the efforts of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in the struggle against colonialism, racism, and apartheid, as well as its contribution to defending and strengthening the political and economic independence of the African states. The active role of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement was noted.

Crisha Filipov and Brig Idiagbon expressed satisfaction with the warm and friendly atmosphere of the talks, and with the agreement on credit, and the plan on cooperation in the areas of culture and education during 1985-87, which were signed at the end of the visit. The sides expressed the conviction that the exchange of visits, including visits at the ministerial and other levels, must intensify in order to further increase the successes achieved in all areas of cooperation between the two countries.

Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, expressed his gratitude to Brig Tunde Idiagbon, chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, for the cordial hospitality rendered to him and those accompanying him. He invited Brig Idiagdon to make an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The date of the visit will be coordinated through diplomatic channels.

ALEKSANDROV MEETS IRANIAN HEAVY INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU292000 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Chudomir Aleksandrov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Behzad Nabavi, Iranian minister of heavy industries, who is visiting Bulgaria.

During their talk they expressed high appreciation for the economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries. They reviewed opportunities for expanding relations, especially in the industrial and machine-building sectors.

1985 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH CUBA SIGNED IN HAVANA

For a BTA report of a trade agreement between Cuba and Bulgaria for 1985, see page Q 2 of the 30 January Latin America DAILY REPORT.

CHNOUPEK DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

LD291751 Prague CTK in English 1629 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Prague Jan 29 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek spoke about his country's results last year in the political, economic, social and cultural fields, and about the international situation, during his traditional start-of-the-year meeting with the Prague diplomatic corps today.

Speaking about the international situation, Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed the need to avert the danger of nuclear war. "We firmly adhere to the view that a successful solution of that task could be begun by preventing an arms race in outer space and, at the same time, reaching progress towards radical reductions of nuclear weapons till their complete liquidation. We have therefore sincereiy welcomed the fact that, thanks to the Soviet initiative, an agreement was reached between the USSR and the USA to begin talks on a whole complex of questions relating to space and nuclear weapons -- strategic and intermediate ones -- while considering and tackling all these questions in their mutual inter-relations."

Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to say that "we are convinced that the cause of peace and international security would immensely benefit by the adoption, by all nuclear powers, of the pledge not to make first use of nuclear weapons. The same goes for the conclusion of treaties on the complete and general ban on nuclear weapon tests, on their qualitative and quantitative freeze, on not increasing and reducing military expenditures, on the elimination of chemical weapons in Europe, on the establishment of nuclear-free zones, on the mutual non-use of force and preservation of peaceful relations."

In conclusion, the Czechoslovak foreign minister thanked the diplomats for good cooperation with the Foreign Ministry and other Czechoslovak bodies and wished them further success in their work in 1985.

Speaking on behalf of the diplomatic corps, its doyen, Hungarian Ambassador Bela Kovacs, appreciated the Czechoslovak policy of peace and stressed the duty of diplomats to help avert the danger of nuclear catastrophe. He welcomed that the recent Geneva meeting of the Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers met its purpose. Mankind desires real progress on the road to halting the arms race and liquidating nuclear weapons, he added.

INTERNATIONAL MEETING OF PEACE ACTIVISTS VIEWED

AU291544 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jan 85 p 1, 7

[Miroslav Kubin Vienna telephone dispatch: "The Third Dialogue of Peace Forces; a Single Will: To Avert the Threat of a Nuclear War"]

[Excerpts] More than 400 representatives of antiwar peace forces from almost 70 countries of the five continents assembled 25 January in Vienna for an already traditional exchange of opinions on the most burning issues of the present time: averting the threat of a nuclear war, halting the feverish arms race, and establishing an atmosphere of detente, mutual trust, and cooperation. The delegation of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee is led by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR's National Front Central Committee and deputy chairman of the World Council of Peace. The head of the delegation of the International Democratic Federation of Women is Marie Kabrhelova, chairwoman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Women's Union. The first Vienna dialogue, the international conference on disarmament and detente, was held January 1982; the second was held November 1983.

The participants in the present, already third, dialogue are concentrating their attention particularly on the new and serious aspects of the world situation, when the United States is not only continuing to deploy nuclear arms in Western Europe, but is also striving to militarize outer space. The representatives of diverse democratic peace organizations of different political opinions and religious convictions, including many members of parliament from certain countries, emphasized at the Vienna forum that they want to support the noble UN endeavors to achieve disarmament, to avert the militarization of outer space, and to halt the feverish armament race.

The session of the Vienna dialogue was also addressed by Viktor Afanasyev, CPSU Central Committee member and chief editor of the Soviet PRAVDA, who pointed out that an unprecedented arms race is now underway in the United States. Plans for the so-called "star wars" project and for the militarization of outer space are enhancing the danger of a nuclear war. Comrade Afanasyev stressed the Soviet Union's sincere and firm will to achieve agreements which would once and for all eliminate the threat of war and put an end to the feverish arms race. A comprehensive discussion of all issues of nuclear armament which were a topic of the Soviet-American Geneva meeting is extremely urgent. Feverish armament, including the development of new kinds and types of arms, cannot improve stability and strengthen peace, V. Afanashev stressed.

Tomas Travnicek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, spoke before the first commission, which is dealing with problems of averting the danger of a nuclear war -- a danger enhanced by the installation of new intermediate-range missiles in the NATO states -- and with U.S. preparations for the militarization of space.

"There is no doubt that, from the international and political viewpoint, the deployment of American first-strike arms in Western Europe has cast a shadow on the entire year of 1984," he said. He then pointed out the danger represented by the American "direct confrontation" strategy against the socialist states, and also the way the American military circles are now orienting themselves toward the militarization of space. "All this is happening in the interests of one single aim -- to achieve military supremacy over the USSR and the other socialist states," he declared. "But no one can expect the endangered countries to watch this passively; no one can expect the Soviet Union not to have sufficient strength to create a corresponding defense against the new militarist threat in the shortest possible time." Tomas Travnicek expressed full support for the resolution on the use of space exclusively for peaceful purposes. The resolution was proposed by the USSR, with 150 countries voting for it at the 39th UN General Assembly session and only the United States voting against it.

STROUGAL RECEIVES VISITING FINNISH MINISTER

LD291623 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today received in the Hrzan Palace in Prague Jermu Laine, the visiting minister of foreign trade of the Republic of Finland.

In their talks, Comrade Strougal said relations between both countries have reached a high level in the political, economic and cultural spheres, and both sides are making a sincere effort to expand these relations. In an exchange of views on the development of economic cooperation it was stressed that favorable conditions exist for expanding trade relations, for a dynamic rise in the exchange of goods, and for more fruitful cooperation on third markets.

1984 CZECH, SLOVAK ECONOMIC RESULTS OUTLINED

LD290003 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] The Czech Statistical Office published a report today on national economic development and state plan fulfillment in the Czech Socialist Republic in 1984.

Last year, the report says, the dynamics of national economic development in the Czech Socialist Republic accelerated further and the efficiency of the national economy also increased.

Despite difficult economic conditions, it proved possible to secure a 2.7 percent increase in gross national income with comparable prices and a relatively smaller increase in the consumption of primary fuel, energy, and raw material resources. Development of the economy made it possible to further improve living standards and consolidate the social guarantee of the population.

The development of labor initiative, the adoption of pledges, and socialist competition commemorating the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army contributed significantly to overfulfillment of the plan targets.

The results obtained could have been even better if all enterprises and plants had fulfilled their tasks in full. The quality and structure of production did not always tally with needs. In 1984 the effectiveness of foreign trade remained a problem. Scientific and technical progress and innovation by enterprises do not as yet universally constitute the main part of a systematic effort aimed at improving the economy.

The report of the Czech Statistical Office notes that on the basis of successfully resolved and applied research projects, 324,000 metric tons of standard fuel and Kcs1,086 billion worth of raw and other materials were saved at industrial enterprises in the Czech Socialist Republic during the year.

Almost 56,500 apartments were completed in all categories of housing construction. In the construction industry the dynamics of construction production, revived in 1983, were maintained.

Positive results were achieved in agriculture. The grain harvest of almost 7.8 million metric tons was the biggest in the history of our agriculture.

Much attention was devoted to protection and renewing the living environment. Several anti-airpollution installations were built in the Czech Socialist Republic.

The report of the Slovak Statistical Office on national economic development and state plan fulfillment in the Slovak Socialist Republic in 1984 says development of the economy proceeded on the whole in step with the main objectives of the state plan. The creation of material resources went up and the increase in production was accounted for mainly by higher labor productivity, especially in industry and construction.

Overfulfillment of targets in agriculture contributed significantly to progress toward self-sufficiency in food products and agricultural raw materials. Targets for exceeding the qualitative indicators of the plan were fulfilled on the whole.

The accelerated pace of economic development and greater cost-efficiency were positively reflected in gross national income which, according to preliminary estimates, increased 4 percent in the Slovak Socialist Republic. However, certain shortcomings persisted and resulted in deviations from the plan both in relation to the structure of output and its utilization.

The planned volume of gross agricultural output was exceeded by 6.5 percent. The grain harvest was the biggest ever and compensated for the shortfaull in grain production in the preceding years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

HAMAN DISCUSSES CONSTRUCTION SHORTCOMINGS

LD300022 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Statistics on development of the national economy and plan fulfillment last year confirm that construction workers, among others, contributed to the good results achieved in our economy. The state plan for construction work volume was exceeded by 0.9 percent and the planned volume of adjusted tasks was exceeded by 1.2 percent. Despite these indisputable successes, certain familiar shortcomings persist. They consist of an excessive number of unfinished projects and shortcomings in the state of readiness of construction sites and design documentation. These problems cannot be resolved by the construction workers on their own. Nonetheless, construction workers will have to cope on their own with tasks such as ensuring the smooth progress of construction work, avoiding a backlog of unfinished work at the end of the year, and ensuring quality and cost efficency in finished work. This was confirmed by today's consultative meeting of leading officials of the Czech Ministry of Construction and general and enterprise directors of construction organizations attended by Comrade Josef Haman.

Comrade Haman emphasized that in order to ensure implementation of this year's tasks it is necessary to take urgent steps to compensate for the lag that has accumulated in the construction industry because of the severe frosts at the beginning of the year. Of particular importance is smooth implementation of the plan on key projects, such as the construction of nuclear power stations, capacities scheduled for commissioning this year, and construction tasks at sites of intensive development. He described as especially important the further development of financial autonomy at enterprises, combined with application of the team contract method of labor organization and remuneration. Longstanding Soviet experience shows that this is the most progressive method of labor organization, Comrade Haman emphasized.

COMMUNIQUE ON ALGERIAN FLN DELEGATION VISIT

AU281346 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jan 85 p 6

["The Peoples of the GDR and Algeria Are Friendly Allies; A Delegation of the National Liberation Front (FLN) Visited Our Republic"]

[Text] At the invitation of the SED Central Committee, a delegation of the National Liberation Front (FLN) of Algeria headed by Mohamed Abada, member of the FLN Central Committee Permanent Secretariat and chairman of the Disciplinary Committee, visited the GDR from 20 to 24 January.

The visit of the Algerian delegation took place in the spirit of the agreements concluded between Chadli Bendjedid, general secretary of the FLN Central Committee and president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, and Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, in December 1984 in Algiers, as well as in the spirit of the traditional friendly relations between both parties.

The delegation of the FLN was able to study economic, social, and cultural achievements of the GDR during its visit. In an atmosphere marked by friendship and mutual understanding it conducted a broad exchange of views with a delegation of the SED Central Committee headed by Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on the work and the policy of both parties in the field of domestic policy, economic, social, organizational, and international issues. They discussed the strenghtening of the joint struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, and racism.

During i s stay, the FLN delegation had detailed discussions with other leading comrades of the Central Committee and the Halle SED Bezirk leadership, touching in particular on problems of cadre training and youth policy.

A meeting with responsible functionaries of the Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters took place.

Both sides demonstrated their concern about the aggravation of the international situation and the increase in tension due to imperialism's increased aggressiveness, particularly the increased nuclear arms race which threatens peace and security in the world. The very same imperialist forces oppose the liberation movement of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America for their right to self-determination as well as for independent political, economic, and social development.

They stressed the necessity of further developing and strengthening the alliance of all socialist, progressive, and democratic forces in the world to preserve peace and security in the world.

The SED and the FLN are convinced that the creation of a just, lasting, and global peace necessarily requires the total decolonization of countries that are still under foreign rule, respect for the territorial integrity of states and the sovereignty of peoples in their political, social, and economic development, and the creation of a democratic world economic order, while preserving the principle of common interests of equality and equal rights. They expressed their concern over the serious worsening of the international economic situation, particularly in the developing countries.

In this connection, both sides spoke out for a fruitful political dialogue to lead to concrete solutions in order to reduce international tension. They expressed the hope that the negotiations in Geneva will lead to worldwide detente by ending nuclear armament and prohibiting the militarization of space.

On this occasion they stressed their support for all initiatives aimed at creating true conditions for detente. They recalled that peace and security in the world are inseparable, and stressed that peace in Europe cannot be separated from peace in the Mediterranean area.

Both sides praised the positive development of the close and friendly relations between the two parties, states, and peoples. They spoke out in favor of strengthening and expanding the equal and mutually advantageous cooperation in all fields between the GDR and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. The SED and the FLN stressed the significance of the relations between the two parties for developing the broad friendly ties between the two peoples and states.

At the end of the talks the FLN delegation thanked the members and leading comrades of the SED for the cordial reception and the attention during their stay in the GDR. The FLN delegation extended an invitation to a SED Central Committee delegation for an official visit to Algeria. The invitation was gratefully accepted. The date will be mutually agreed. A protocol on the cooperation between the two parties for 1985-1986 was signed.

KOENIG RECEIVED BY MALAYSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD291539 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1254 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 29 Jan (ADN) -- Today in Kuala Lumpur Malaysian Foreign Minister Ahmad Rithauddeen and the GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Gerd Koenig discussed international questions as well as the development of bilateral relations. In the present aggravated situation, political dialogue assumes particular significance, said Foreign Minister Rithaudden. Malaysia strongly supports measures to harness the arms race and contribute to the preservation of peace.

During the political consultation which began the same day between Gerd Koenig and Deputy Foreign Minister Abdul Kadir Haji Sheikh Fadzir, it was stressed that intensified efforts are required at an international level to avert the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The Malaysian politician expressed hopes that the comprehensive disarmament negotiations between the USSR and the United States in Geneva will lead to success.

Gerd Koenig told press representatives that the GDR supports initiatives to transform Southeast Asia into a nuclear-free zone, a zone of peace and stability.

ADN REPORTS INTERVIEW WITH SALVADORAN CP LEADER

LD291648 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1408 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jan (ADN) -- "The liberation forces of El Salvador want to continue the dialogue with the Duarte government. This is in accordance with the people's demands for a political solution to problems and for peace," said Shafik Jorge Handal, secretary general of the Communist Party of El Salvador and member of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] High Command, in an ADN interview.

The FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) have submitted concrete proposals for a third round of dialogue, said Handal. The goal is a solution which serves the country's independence. The date for the resumption of this dialogue depends on the other side.

Shafik Jorge Handal stressed the great importance of international solidarity with the just struggle of his people. With warm words, he thanked the GDR people, government, and the SED for their sympathy and firm solidarity with the revolutionary forces of El Salvador and all of Central America.

NDPD CHAIRMAN MEETS WITH ARGENTINE POLITICIAN

LD292212 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1541 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jan (ADN) -- The results of the Geneva meeting of the USSR and U.S. foreign ministers and the agreed upon disarmament negotiations allow hope for a return to detente. This was noted today in Berlin by Prof Dr Heinrich Homann, chairman of the National Democratic Party of Germany [NDPD] and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, and Dr Luis Caceres, first secretary of the national leadership of the Radical Civic Union of Argentina.

In view of the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and the liberation of the European nations from fascism, everything has to be done to secure peace in the world and make it last. In this connection both sides praised the most recent initiative by the state and government leaders of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and Tanzania who, at their summit conference in New Delhi, had given new impetus to detente and disarmament.

Homann and Caceres stressed the importance of numerous contacts between differing social forces for the benefit of peace, international understanding, and cooperation. They emphasized their desire to further deepen the existing friendly relations between the GDR and Argentina.

LEADERS ATTEND DEPUTY INTERIOR MINISTER'S FUNERAL

LD292115 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] At a ceremony at the Berlin-Friedrichsfelde central cemetery, the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers paid their last respects to Rudolf Riss, first deputy minister of the interior. Together with his widow, Politburo members Horst Dohlus, Heinz Hoffmann, Egon Krenz, Erich Mielke, and other fellow-fighters, paid their last respect to the deceased.

Army General Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior and chief of the German People's Police, eulogized Rudolf Riss as a man who had worked unflaggingly for the goals of the worker-peasant state [passage indistinct].

After the ceremony the urn was interred with military honors.

RAUCHFUSS ATTENDS ECONOMIC TALKS IN ETHIOPIA

For Addis Ababa reportage on the visit to Ethiopia by Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who is participating in the seventh meeting of the joint Ethiopia-GDR Scientific, Technical, and Economic Commission, see the Ethiopia subsection of the East Africa section of the 30 January Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

HAVASI MEETS WITH BUSH, SHULTZ, U.S. OFFICIALS

LD291753 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Washington -- U.S. President Reagan has received Ferenc Havasi. The MSZMP Politburo member, secretary of the Central Committee, and deputy of the National Assembly, is staying in the United States at the invitation of the Interparliamentary Union's [IPU] American branch. Ferenc Havasi had talks with Vice President Bush and Secretary of State Shultz as well as several other members of the U.S. Government about the international situation and the development of bilateral relations. Ferenc Havasi also met several members of the American legislature and the American branch of the IPU.

ECONOMY LABELED CAPITALISTIC BECAUSE OF SUCCESS

LD291601 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 2000 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Regular feature "This Is What They Say About Us" presented by Gyula Bereczky and Jozsef Szabo]

[Excerpts] The Hungarian economic reforms continue. The more than 20,000 small enterprises which employ about 150,000 people produce only about 1 percent of the national income.

The Hungarian leadership, in honor of the 13th party congress to be held in March 1985, has put a new dressing on the old slogan: "Marxist theory -- flexible practice."

Marxist critics of Budapest's consumption and profit-oriented policy are already saying that there is a danger of Hungary becoming a capitalist country. It is no accident that in 1982 a debate emerged about reforming the reform.

Fundamental decisions concerning the future are made at the party's congress.

The Viennese paper DIE PRESSE has published an article by (Peter Martos) titled "The Reform of the Reform." The article tries to answer the question of how and in what direction the Hungarian economy will develop in 1985 and what new regulators will ensure continued progress of the reform that began in 1968. Understandably, the question of whether we are seeing a continuation of the reform or a "reform of the reform" is posed in Vienna, as almost everywhere else in the Western press.

The term "reform of the reform" has been used affectionately by those who wish to expropriate the idea and the practice of constant development. These people would not have been upset to see a conflict develop between the reformers and the politicians and economists who have, for more than a decade and a half now, been building upon reality and what is possible, and not on unrealistic concepts.

The statement by (Peter Martos) that the Hungarian leadership has put a new dressing on the old slogan "Marxist theory -- flexible practice" in honor of the 13th party congress to be held in March 1985 is more than interesting. Yes, what we are talking about is the fact that we must get in step with the current demands of today's world. This is what we believe in. This is what I consider to be real Marxist thinking. Also, if anyone thinks that rigid conformity to dogma will carry us ahead faster, he is wrong and, to put it mildly, is misjudging the political endeavors of the Hungarian party and the Hungarian Government.

There is another statement by (Peter Martos) that we cannot ignore. He says that some people discuss the danger of Hungary becoming a capitalist country. It is true that this can be heard frequently.

The practice of measuring good and bad, successful and unsuccessful by the capitalist/socialist yardstick is also seen frequently. There is the example of Hungarian agriculture, for instance. This is often said to be organized along capitalist lines and run in a capitalist manner. Why is our agriculture thus described? Because this sector is among the world's leaders, because it is successful, and because it makes a profit. So what do people say about most Hungarian industry? It is socialist. It is given this epithet because many factories lose money, because there are more than a few unmarketable products, and because the principle of differentiated wages is not implemented everywhere.

PARLIAMENTARIAN TO ATTEND ATHEN PEACE CONFERENCE

LD291203 Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest, January 29 (MTI) -- Janos Peter, speaker of the Hungarian parliament, left for Athens, Tuesday on the invitation of the Greek Government to attend a conference entitled 'Initiatives of Five Continents for Peace.'

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH FRANCE

AU251255 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Jan 85 p 5

[Text] The Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, in cooperation with the Hungarian Trade Mission in Paris, organized on 23 January a "Principal Contractor Day" at the Hungarian Information Center in Paris, which operates under its guidance. At the meeting, with the participation of several Hungarian and French enterprises, discussion covered how to promote economic cooperation between enterprises with third countries. There are economic cooperation possibilities mainly in the areas of petrochemicals, energy, machine industry, agriculture and food industry, transportation means, health and education systems, and technological advice.

At the opening of the meeting, with the participation of Rezso Palotas, Hungarian ambassador in Paris, Marc Boudier greeted the participants on behalf of Edith Cresson, French minister of industrial development and foreign trade. Ferenc Bartha, deputy minister and head of the Secretariat of the international economic relations department of the Council of Ministers, reported on economic relations with the developing countries and the current issues of Hungarian investment policy. Peter Medgyessy, deputy finance minister, reported on Hungarian financing of the principal contracts. Pierre Boucher, general secretary of the Association of French Principal Contractors, Abetex, stressed that there is a need for mutual technological, economic, and financial interest concerning cooperation in third markets, and that these conditions do exist between the two countries.

PROSECUTOR DEMANDS DEATH PENALTY IN TORUN TRIAL

LD291725 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] The public prosecutors spoke at the trial for the abduction and murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko that is taking place at the voivodship court in Torun.

Prosecutor Zygmunt Kolacki gave a detailed prosecutor's assessment of the events that took place on 13 and 19 October of last year and of the motives behind the perpetrators' actions.

After the break, the second public prosecutor, Leszek Pietrasinski, spoke. At the conclusion of his speech, he demanded the following: The death penalty for Grzegorz Piotrowski; and 25 years deprivation of freedom for Leszek Pekala, Adam Pietruszka, and Waldemar Chmielewski.

28 January Proceedings

LD290200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Report on 28 January proceedings at Torun trial; questioners unidentified]

[Text] We now report on today's proceedings at the Torun Voivodship Court trial concerning the kidnapping and murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko.

The trial, which was adjourned on Friday, resumed at 0900 today. The court decided to question witness Zbigniew J. of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, taking into account the request made by the accused, Adam Pietruszka, and the auxiliary prosecutors' plenipotentiaries.

[Begin recording] [Question] On a certain day after 19 October, you were in the office of the departmental director with the then deputy director of the department, Adam Pietruszka. Two officers came in from Torun at that time to report.

[Zbigniew J.] With regard to the specific incident that took place on 21 October, we were in the office of the departmental director together with Adam Pietruszka between 1800 and 1900.

[Question] Did you hear what they were saying?

[Zbigniew J.] Yes, although I was not fully concentrating on it all of the time. I shall explain the reason for this in a moment. I was taking a passive part in their conversation. Second, they were using hand-written notes. They submitted the notes later, but their conversation should correspond to the notes. That is the generally accepted custom. That is one thing. The other thing is that I was absent from work on the 20th and only learned about the kidnapping from press reports after my return. Hence, I was not fully acquainted with the tasks the two employees were to carry out in Torun.

[Question] Were you a member of investigation group?

[Zbigniew J.] I was never a member of the team looking into the abduction of Father Jerzy Popieluszko.

For this reason I was not even interested in a number of details; on the contrary, too great an involvement in the details could have been badly received.

[Question] What do you recall from the report?

[Zbigniew J.] The report spoke about actions carried out in Torun; also about witness Chrostowski, about his behavior; as well as about cars. Where cars are concerned, I am not able to say which witness gave the numbers of the cars the Torun Voivodship office established were in the vicinity of the church where Father Popieluszko was saying mass on the 19th; they were given a few hours earlier, in fact, whole day earlier, to the then director of the department by telephone. Hence, I understood that their report was a follow-up report.

[Question] Do you remember any numbers, or registration symbols, they gave?

[Zbigniew J.] I recall that they spoke about two numbers, the first one starting with the letters KZP, and the second with a Warsaw registration.

[Question] Warsaw registration?

[Zbigniew J.] Yes, but I did not catch the full number of the Warsaw registration, but I am not certain that it was given.

[Question] Did you talk to Pietruszka about their report, what they brought, what was behind it, and what transpired from the report?

[Zbigniew J.] After the witnesses departed there was no conversation between me and Director Pietruszka on the subject. I know that Adam Pietruszka took the documents submitted by them, the written report. I simply understood that the issue would be continued by the team set up to clarify the matter. [end recording]

The witness also replied to questions concerning the event asked by the prosecution, auxiliary prosecutors, and defense councils. Here is more on the continuation of the trial.

[Begin recording] [Question] Defendant Pekala, please approach the microphones. I have a few more questions for the defendant in order to explain things that transpired during the trial. How many of these stones did you gather at the (?fort) in Kazun)

[Pekala] I am not able to say exactly, but I think there were about 10 of them.

[Question] Could the defendant express this in kilograms?

[Pekala] About 30 kilograms.

[Question] Did you take all those stones to your place of business?

[Pekala] Yes.

[Question] Who dealt with the stones? Did defendant Piotrowski deal with them, too, or was it just you and defendant Chmielewski?

[Pekala] They were kept in a cupboard, and before the first journey we packed them in the presence of Piotrowski.

[Question] How many sacks did you use?

[Pekala] Two.

[Question] Were the sacks tied?

[Pekala] Yes.

[Question] Was it done in such a way that a loose end of about 1 and 1/2 meters remained?

[Pekala] I cannot remember how it was before Gdansk, but that definitely was the case before Bydgoszcz.

[Question] Definitely before Bydgoszcz, but the defendant cannot remember if the sacks were tied in such way before Gdansk?

[Pekala] I only know that they were tied.

[Question] And those stones were then placed in two sacks in the car?

[Pekala] Yes.

[Question] Were any loose stones in the car?

[Pekala] On the way to Gdansk one was taken out when the idea came up of stopping the car by shattering its windshield.

[Question] Did you then untie the sack?

[Pekala] Maybe then, on the way, or perhaps it happened when fixing the registration numbers, but on the way back the stone was definitely prepared, Piotrowski even tried to hold it, to see how it fit his hand.

[Question] Let us return to the final stop in the woods. From there you went directly to the dam. Please say -- as there were different variations here, and I would like to make sure -- who issued the order to tie the sack of stones to the legs of Father Popieluszko, and what was the purpose of this action at that very moment.

[Pekala] Nothing happened without the knowledge [as heard] and I clearly remember the words; I shall remember them all my life. It was not even said "stones for the legs," but "little stones."

[Question] This was said by Piotrowski, yes?

[Pekala] Certainly. There was a moment, it seems Waldek, [as heard] that the priest would be left in the forest. Then the decision was made to attach stones to his legs and throw him into the water.

[Question] What was the point of attaching those little stones, as Piotrowski said, to the priest's legs; was it to subdue the priest, who was still struggling in the trunk, or to drown him at the dam?

[Pekala] When we, together with Waldek, bound the priest, when the noose was attached, I said that he should be prevented from kicking and tossing about in the trunk. On the other hand, the decision on attaching stones to his legs frightened me because I imagined the worse. We protested.

[Question] There is a second problem I would like the accused to clarify; the permit of 19 October, of which so much has been said here.

[Pekala] Yes.

[Question] Perhaps some are bored, but we must clarify this a little more. Having the permit in his hand, did the accused clearly see the date?

[Pekala] Yes.

[Question] What was the date?

[Pekala] Does it concern the year 1984? It seems to me that I was shown the permit during the investigation. I am certain up to the present time that there was a trace of ballpoint pen before the Roman 10. If so, it seems to me [word indistinct] on the other hand, there were no changes on the permit when I received it while settling formalities at the garage.

[Question] Is the accused certain that there were no scratches on the permit the day he received it for the journey?

[Pekala] No, since I noticed them during the investigation. I am certain that I would have noticed them when I received the new, uncrumpled [word indistinct].

[Question] The accused did not have it in his hand?

[Pekala] No.

[Question] Under what circumstances did Piotrowski come into possession of the permit? As it was in the car book, how did he take it out, or who gave it to him?

[Pekala] I know nothing about it.

[Question] Thank you very much. Defendant Chmielewski, please. I have the same question for this defendant. It concerns the sacks. You took the stones to your office, as Pekala described. Yes?

[Chmielewski] Yes.

[Question] How many?

[Chmielewski] [Reply indistinct]

[Question] Did you take the stones with you before going to Gdansk?

[Chmielewski] I think so.

[Question] In one or two sacks?

[Chmielewski] One sack. [Passage indistinct].

[Question] When you were departing for Bydgosccz, were the stones already in the sacks and were the sacks tied?

[Chmielewksi] [Indistinct reply]

[Question] Perhaps the defendant could say something about the last stop? Who actually issued the order to tie the sacks of stones to his legs?

[Chmielewski] [Reply indistinct].

[Question] Were the words "little stones" used then?

[Chmielewski] It is possible.

[Question] Was the order concerning the stones issued by Piotrowski or Pekala?

[Chmielewski] I did not notice. [Passage indistinct].

[Question] The defendant said a few moments ago that [words indistinct]. Who tied the sack to his legs? The body had a sack of stones firmly attached to its legs when it was fished out of the water.

[Chmielewski] I only remember what I already said [words indistinct].

[Unidentified voice] Any further questions? No questions from prosecutors? Plenipotentiaries, please?

[Question] Returning to the last sentence; did the defendant hear the sentence: Am I to do everything for you?

[Chmielewski] Yes, I am sure.

[Question] Who said it?

[Chmielewski] Piotrowski.

[Question] The defendant says that both he and Pekela were in favor of leaving Father Popieluszko in the woods. Were you aware of the fact that Piotrowski could not do anything to you if you disobeyed him?

[Chmielewski] I do not know [words indistinct].

[Unidentified voice] No more questions? Defense, please?

[Question] I have a question for Pekala. The accused spoke about tying in the plural: We tied. The defendant hears Chmielewski saying he does not know who tied the sack to the legs.

[Question] Plese answer clearly, if possible. Who tied the sack to the legs?

[Pekala] During my whole testimony, I did not wish to return to the details [words indistinct]. I remember that when Waldek was tying the stones in the sacks, there was not enough string, and Piotrowski got some off the other sack. There was no [words indistinct]. Toward the very end, Piotrowski was shouting as us, but earlier we were all doing it together, the three of us; certainly Waldek and I were finishing the tying up. Yes, it is a fact that Piotrowski was shouting at us that he was not going to do it himself, but this was after we deliberated over whether or not to release the priest. I think that he could give such an order suspecting that the priest was dead; I do not know, I am unable to explain this in my own mind. It is not true that I did nothing all that evening. After all, we were acting like automatons with Waldek. We were afraid of all that; we were afraid at every stop that the priest was dead.

[Question] Did you take any independent decisions, or act independently.

[Pekla] Neither me nor Waldek, for sure. [Words indistinct]

[Question] The defendant said Piotrowski was standing by his side and, in a way, supervised him.

[Pekala] This was toward the end, when we were trying the noose, because when he got out of the car I do not remember Piotrowski beating the priest in the woods. [as heard] I really do not remember it. I remember he went away for a moment as if he felt sick. I do not know. At least that was suggested to me by the investigating officer during the re-enactment of the crime when he asked if I saw Piotrowski being sick. I said I did not exclude such a possibility as after he got out of the car, he went away from the car trunk. However, then came the decision to get the priest out, the debate on whether he was to be left. Well, twice Piotrowski said: stones for the legs.

[Question] However, the defendant claims he did not perform such acts himself?

[Pekala] I am sure of it.

[Unidentified voice] Thank you. Is that all? No more questions? Please change places with defendant Piotrowski. Defendant Piotrowski to the microphone, please.

[Question] Let us start with what the accused heard just now about the last stop, in the woods. Did the defendant issue an order then, or decide in favor of those, little stones, as it is said here, to be attached to the legs?

[Piotrowski] I cannot confirm this.

[Question] Does the defendant not remember?

[Piotrowski] I am sure I cannot.

[Question] How therefore, did that decision arise? How did it happen?

[Piotrowski] I can only speculate. I think that the person who tied the stones had only one thing in mind: to immobilize Popieluszko.

[Question] Consequently, if such was the conviction of the defendant, at which point was the decision made to throw Father Popieluszko into the Vistula from the dam?

[Piotrowski] Your Honor, when we were coming to the dam in Wloclawek, we went right, thinking about driving to Lodz. I think that if one is to speak of any decision then, the decision was made at the moment of passing the bend and traveling the distance of about 70 meters, after which I said clearly: We are going back, we are driving over the dam. I was then convinced we had a corpse in the car trunk and further travel was of no purpose.

[Question] Please say if you performed any actions at that last stop with Father Popielszko, or were all the actions performed by the other two defendants?

[Piotrowski] I can say no more than what I said during the investigation and in the court. [end recording]

[Unidentified reporter] More questions concerned the permit for the journey that Piotrowski used on 19 October when he left for Bydgoszcz. Piotrowski said that he was convinced that he gave the permit to his driver Wojciech K. on 13 October. He added that if he had the permit used on 19 October, he would have destroyed it to erase traces of the murder. He once again stressed that he was not in charge of the group, and added that until the moment of stopping [word indistinct] on the Bydogoszcz-Torun road, everything went according to the agreement made earlier with Pekala and Chimelewski. [as heard]

Next, plenipotentiaries of the deputy prosecutors asked for the evidence given by Marek W., Ryszard M., and Jerzy P. during the investigation to be read out.

Marek W. drove Father Popieluszko's car from the church in Bydgoszcz onto the road for Torun. As he left he noticed a Fiat with four men [as heard] inside; it later turned out that they were the accused.

[Unidentified voice] When I got out of my car I noticed a Fiat-125 on Lubelski Street among the other parked cars. Its motor started up and its lights came on. The car was parked along the curb facing the church. I think the time was about 2130. I started my car, and as I very slowly passed the Fiat, I looked at its rear registration number and those within it. There were two men inside, but because it was dark inside and out I am unable to describe them. I noticed that the registration number contained the letters KZP, [as heard], but unfortunately I do not remember the numbers. I would describe it as a light-colored car. I went ahead, followed by Father Popieluszko's Golf. I drove to Baltic Street, pulled over to the right, opened the left window, and indicated the direction to go with my left hand. On (Lubelska) Street I noticed from looking in my outside and inside mirrors that the Fiat-125 was following us. The car continued to follow us at a distance of about 100-150 meters. After I stopped in [words indistinct], I noticed that the Fiat continued to follow the Golf. As the Golf drove away, I turned into Baltycka Street, and then I noticed that I was being followed by a Fiat-125, one I had noticed earlier. It came out of Nowotorunska Street behind the Fiat-125 with the KZC registration. I did not see the registration number of this Fiat, as it was following at quite a distance behind about 50 to 100 meters. This Fiat followed me up to Curie-Sklodowska Street, and then on in Cardinal Wyszynski Street I did not see it anymore.

[Reporter] Here is the statement of the officer of the voivodship Internal Affairs Office in Bydgoszcz, Ryszard M., who together with Jerzy P. was in the area of the church where Father Jerzy Popieluszko was on 19 October.

[Unidentified voice] We noticed a light-colored Fiat-125, registration WAB-6031, in front of us. In spite of the darkness, we were able to easily recognize both the make and registration number of the car. At about 1750, the vehicle in question stopped at a parking lot on (Lublinska) Street, about 40 meters from the church and the presbytery. Three men got out and went in the direction of the church and presbytery, as those two buildings are close to each other. Because of the conditions -- that is, the darkness -- I could only make out the outlines of those persons. Two of the men were tall, about 1.80 meters tall, they looked fit. The third was even taller and thinner.

When the individuals described went off in the direction of the church, I walked up to their car, which was dirty. At approximately 1810 [word indistinct] near the church, I noticed that that Fiat 125, registration No 6031, was gone. I do not know where it went or who was in it. At 1820-1830, walking along (Lubinska) Street approximately 50 meters from the church and presbytery, we noticed another light-colored fiat 125. Its distinctive feature was its unusually clean registration plates KZC 0423.

I also noticed that three men approximately 25-35 years old were in the car. The car attracted our attention because I had seen it in various places several times, which meant that it moved from one place to another. The places where it stopped provided a good view of both the church and the presbytery. The men were smoking cigarettes. Moreover, they took turns leaving the car. At exactly 2126, two cars drove up to the church and the presbytery. The first car, cherry red, looked like a Volkswagen Passat. The other car was green, a Volkswagen Golf. A man of medium height came out of a side door of the presbytery accompanied by another man. A moment later, the two men kissed each other and parted. Before that, the man who stayed thanked the one who left, saying, thank you for the visit. He then went inside the presbytery. The man who went in the direction of the cars got in the Volkswagen Golf. I recognized him as Father Popieluszko. I had seen him earlier in the church when he was introduced at the beginning of mass, that is about 1802, by the local priest. The first to drive off was the cherry colored car, which seemed to be guiding Father Popieluszko's car.

The cars went in the direction of Lomzynska Street, and when they had gone about 50 meters, the Fiat 125 bearing registration No KZC 0423 set off with three people in it. Once it reached the junction, it also turned right, that is, in the direction of Szpitalna Street. I do not recall any other facts connected with the incident I have described here.

[Reporter] The other officer, Jerzy P. gave identical testimony during the investigation. Next the court examined procedural matters connected with recording the evidence given. Testimonies given by witnesses during the investigation that had not been read out in court as well as experts' opinions and analyses have been included among the evidence. At the request of the plenipotentiaries of auxiliary prosecutors, an expert analysis was read out on the handcuffs that Waldemar Chmielewski had borrowed from his colleague without checking the way they worked.

[Unidentified voice] The clip of the handcuffs with a damaged bolt has worn-down teeth in the movable part, and therefore the clip could open without using a key by striking it. The teeth had been worn down intentionally most likely by using a grinding wheel, before the handcuffs were used on 19 October 1984. The abrasions, scratches, and deformations on the handcuffs were caused by their being struck against a hard asphalt surface [word ind'stinct] something that could have opened the clip, the teeth of which had been worn down previously, on Waldemar Chrostowski's wrist.

[Reporter] Evidence concerning the defendants, among other things, official testimonials, were included among the evidence, too.

The defense counsel of the accused Piotrowski asked that the testimonial on his client to be read out.

[Unidentified voice] Proviate Piotrowski had been employed in the Ministry of Internal Affairs from 16 September 1975 until 31 October 1984, when he was dismissed and demoted from the rank of captain to private. During his service, he carried out his duties well and displayed considerable skills in organization and management. No disciplinary actions had been taken against him. He had received the Silver Cross of Merit and ministerial decorations. [Word indistinct] 1983 while driving a car, he ran over and killed a woman who was crossing the road outside a pedestrian crosswalk. By virtue of the 13 November 1983 decision of the regional prosecutor, the proceedings concerning the woman's death were dropped due to the absence of any criminal intent. The superiors of Private Piotrowski verbally reprimanded him for his failure to report the incident. It is signed by the Deputy Director of the Ministry of Internal Affairs' Personnel Department.

[Reporter] The other defendants also gave useful testimony. Here is one of the decisions made by the court today.

[Unidentified voice] The court has decided not to grant the request that there be a confronation between the witnesses Zenon Platek and Jozef Maj because the contradiction involved, in the light of the other evidence heard by the court, in no way affects any decision regarding the charges in the indictment. Are there other requests concerning evidence? Gentlemen prosecutors? Gentlemen plenipotentiaries?

[Another unidentified voice] The request for this confrontation was extended by the prosecutor [words indistinct]. It was supposed to be a tripartite confrontation.

[Passage indistinct of several voices speaking at once].

[Former voice] Are there any other requests concerning evidence? There are none. I conclude the proceedings and adjourn the trial until 0900 tomorrow.

POLITBURO ASSESSES SOCIETY'S VIEWS ON NEW PRICES

LD292353 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] The party Central Committee Politburo has assessed the country's sociopolitical and economic situation. It was stated that despite the difficult weather conditions, the implementation of the economic tasks in January generally took a favorable course. However, disruptions in the functioning of the municipal economy in particular was noted during the days of the most severe frosts. It was recommended that the party echelons conduct a thorough assessment of the reasons for this so as to effectively eliminate this problem. The Politburo recognized the necessity of a thorough examination of society's opinions after acquainting itself with the course of broad consultations on the important issues of price increases for foodstuffs and the limiting rationing, among other things. The Politburo recommended that detailed analyses of the results of the consultations be prepared and that a draft of an appropriate variant be presented. The timetable for implementing tasks arising from the meeting of the 18th party Central Committee plenum was adopted. The timetable should be an important measure for increasing the effectivenss of party activities in implementing this year's economic tasks.

The Politburo also examined the issues of supplying the country with power, fuel, and water, and acquainted itself with the fundamental assumptions of transport development to the end of this decade. It also acquainted itself with the report on the visit to Poland by a group of outstanding Soviet scientists and technicians led by Vice Premier Marchuk.

URBAN DISCUSSES SILESIA, U.S., POPIELUSZKO TRIAL

LD292145 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Report by Grazyna Bielinska; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Here is a report from Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urgan's meeting today with journalists. First, I would like to present excerpts from the statement made by the PPR Government spokesman concerning the planned June meeting of Silesian landsmannschaft in Hanover:

[Urban] "The new motto, formulated with the co-participation of Chancellor Kohl and adopted by the Silesian landsmannschaften -- 40 years in exile, Silesia remains our future in a Europe of free nations -- is no less unreal, and no less dangerous than its original version. This is because the new motto formulates an adventurist program for revising present borders and altering the existing political and territorial realities of Europe. The fact that the program has been moved into the future is a measure calculated to dull the alertness of those against whom it is directed.

"The potential danger presented by the FRG's program of revisionism was fully disclosed in an articles recently published in the Silesian Landsmannschaften magazine DER SCHLESIER, which calls for fulfillment of the German legal postions, including the annexation of Polish lands, in favorable circumstances, by sending troops of the Federal Republic into Poland and other socialist countries. "The FRG Government has cut itself off from the realization of such intentions, but at the same time it has not taken an equally unequivocal stand on more general revisionist plans and attitudes.

"Revisionist dreaming about a new edition of Drang Nach Osten policy, which brought collosal damage and suffering to the Polish people and all of Europe, is horrifying in its significance. Poland, remembering the lessons of history and its experience from the grim years of Nazi occupation, has not only the moral right but also the obligation to warn the peoples of Europe against the danger carried by revisionism and revanchism for peace in Europe.

"Reacting to recent excesses by revisionists from Silesian Landsmannschaften is the business of the FRG Government. However, it is obviously in the interests of the FRG to handle these excesses according to the expectations and feelings of those for whom the peaceful coexistence of nations in Europe is dear.

"We must consider the participation of Federal Government representatives in the Silesian Landsmannschaft meeting under some such revisionist program as moral and political support for the group's political objectives. These objectives cannot be reconciled with the declarations of willingness to shape and develop relations with Poland based on the treaty of 1970.

"Our stance on this essential question, presented in the 4 September 1985 government statement, has not changed. Invariably, we take the stance that any support by the FRG Government for the revisonist objectives of Landsmannschaft organizations is a deprecation of the 7 December 1970 treaty between the PPR and FRG on normalization of mutual relations.

"One can expect that the FRG Government will distance itself from the dangerous political objectives contained in the new Silesian Landsmannschaft slogan; declare itself firmly on the side of the forces of common sense and realism in the FRG, which support the principle of respect for treaties; and aim at shaping relations with Poland according to its treaties with Poland."

Jerzy Urban also spoke about an article published in the CHICAGO TRIBUNE which says that Poles support the policy of President Reagan toward Poland and consider him a hero, and that portraits of President Reagan and his wife hang in Polish homes.

[Urban] "Negative results caused by U.S. restrictions have cost Poland $15 billion. These have affected the standard of living of every Polish family and every Polish family knows it. Obviously, in Poland one can find housewives with very strange outlooks, and I do not exclude any interior kitchen decoration in any individual Polish home. However, publication of statements that Poles love and support President Reagan and his policy -- and thus are unable to recognize their own interests -- insult the Polish people and suggest that they are fools. This toadyism by a journalist toward the authorities of his country ridicules the paper which printed the article and the journalist who wrote it as well.

"According to the public opinion poll center at the radio committee, in a poll carried out in 1978, some 48 percent of Poles viewed the United States as a friendly nation. For every 13 Poles who negatively assessed restrictions against Poland in May 1984, there was 1 who assessed them positively, which indicates the existence of a few percent supporting the policy.

"In June 1984, according to research by the abovementioned center, only 26 percent of Poles declared they like America as a nation. It is regrettable that U.S. policy has such a negative influence on whether foreigners like the American people."

"The United States occupies first place among states which, in the opinion of Polish adults, represent a threat to Poland. It is placed there by two-thirds of Poland's adult population. According to surveys of the Cracow Press Research Center conducted in 1983, the United States is in first place among countries which harm Poland; only 8.5 percent of the polled subjects expressed an opposite opinion. Therefore, (Zimmer's) theses in the CHICAGO TRIBUNE are clearly untrue and by now already isolated in the Western mass media. Today, the majority of these media outlets speak against the restrictions and hardly anyone maintains that Poles love policies which are clearly harmful for them. One gets the impression that (Zimmer) is engaging in so called Polish jokes." Next, the government spokesman referred to a sermon delivered last Sunday by father Teofil Bogucki, parish priest of St. Stanislaw Kostka Parish [Popieluszko's church].

[Urban] "Among other things, Father Bogucki said the following about the trial in Torun, I quote: It is not just four men who should be facing the court but the entire security apparatus, end of quote. While a court in Torun is objectively seeking the truth about the murder of Father Popieluszko and making efforts to qualify the guilt and punishment in meticulous and widely reported proceedings, Father Bogucki is advocating self-styled justice, calling for the application of collective responsibility in Poland and slandering state services. In so doing he is referring to the ideals of truth, justice and love.

"When Father Sylwester Zych, involved in the murder of a militiaman, was sitting in dock, no one made accusations against the entire clergy or incited or tried to sow hatred. We have the right to expect that the appropriate church circles will not continue to tolerate abuse or other actions contrary to the church's mission from the political arguments being made in Stanislaw Kostka Church, which arguments strike at Poland's raison d'etat and slander state organs.

Next, Jerzy Urban replied to journalists' questions. Among others, there was a question about what legal steps were planned to put an end to activities which offend non-believers. Here is Minister Urban's reply:

[Urban] "We can expect that it may be necessary to analyze whether there is a need to amend criminal law in this respect."

One of the journalists asked whether it was true that the famous French dramatist Eugene Ionesco cancelled his visit to Poland.

[Urban] "I learned about this from the French daily LE MONDE. I don't know if this one source is enough, but I think it probably is, since this event is not one which would shake the world and Poland. The eminent dramatist, Mr Ionesco, had, as far as I know, been invited by the French Institute in Warsaw. He postponed his visit because of the flu. The Polish authorities did not have anything to do with the organization and initiation of this visit. The only event worthy of note is the statement by Mr Ionesco in LE MONDE, which is a very shocking one.

"Mr Ionesco states that he placed certain conditions on accepting this invitation. It was agreed that I would be hosted exclusively by members of the French Institute -- I quote Ionesco -- absolutely, apart from the events organized by the institute in connection with my visit, especially since I would have the opportunity to meet those who are the reason for my visit to Poland, those to whom I wished to pay homage and convey my profound esteem and admiration. Here a long list of names is given: almost the whole of the Social Self-Defense Committee, plus Lech Walesa and Andrzej Wajda.

"Mr Ionesco then writes: There is no question of my giving against my will, a warranty for a regime under which monstrous events occur every day. Father Popieluszko murdered, other priests tortured, those who conducted an investigation into Popieluszko's killing run over by a truck, Solidarity activists persecuted by the increasingly deceitful dictatorship of General Jaruzelski. Thus I will not come to Poland. Perhaps, God will grant me long enough life so that one day I will be able to travel there without restrictions, under the liberty the Poles will win for themselves and for us.

"This text shows how hysterical and false is the attitude regarding Poland which prevails in certain milieux, even enlightened ones, in France. It shows what great damage is done to Polish-French relations by irresponsible propaganda."

A longer report on the press conference will appear in tomorrow's papers.

RAKOWSKI CHAIRS YOUTH COMMISSION MEETING

AU291151 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Jan 85 p 5

[Text] PAP -- The sociopolitical awareness of rural youth was the subject of another meeting of the Council of Ministers Youth Affairs Committee on 24 January in Warsaw. The meeting was chaired by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski.

The basis of the discussion was provided, above all, by the results of a sociological survey carried out among young people in rural areas by the Institute of Research Into Youth Problems. From this research it has been concluded that the country's sociopolitical and economic situation, especially the effects thereof directly felt in rural areas and agriculture; the social development of rural areas; the family; schools; cultural activity; and the way young people spend their free time; all have a decisive influence on the sociopolitical awareness of young people.

Regardless of existing material conditions and the extremely varied living conditions in various rural communities, it is the family and the school that exert considerable influence on the development of a young person's personality. Unfortunately, as was stressed during the talks, the "educational conditions" of many rural families still cause justified concern.

The general effectiveness of the work of rural schools is low. These schools are too often unable to eliminate the discrepancies between urban education and rural education. This means that a considerable number of young people do not feel jointly responsible and do not see any possibility of taking an active part in the shaping of social and political relations both in their immediate environment and in the country as a whole. It was said during the discussion that youth organizations, together with properly functioning cultural and educational structures and cooperative organizations, have a huge role to play here.

Summing up, Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski said that the discussion's two main threads concerned problems of rural education and culture. In these very spheres, both the state institutions responsible for them and social and youth organizations must reject routineness and schematism in their activity; for although there are no doubt still many material shortages, organizational shortcomings, and economic and social deficiencies, even the existing resources can be used more effectively and rationally in order to overcome the regression in rural culture and education. In the final part of the talks, the Council of Ministers' Youth Affairs Committee approved a plan and the subject matter for all its meetings in the first half of this year.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES GDR'S GOETTING, OTHERS

LD292302 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Prof Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, has received at the Belweder Castle Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State and chairman of the GDR's Christian Democratic Union [CDU], and Wolfgang Heyl, deputy chairman of the GDR CDU and member of the GDR People's Chamber. Zenon Komender, deputy premier and chairman of the PAX association, also took part in the meeting and Horst Neubauer, GDR ambassador in Poland, was present.

POLISH-ROMANIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION BODY MEETS

LD291938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] The 17th session of the Polish-Romanian Government Commission for Economic Cooperation has begun in Warsaw. The discussions are being chaired by Deputy Premiers Janusz Obodowski and Gheorghe Petrescu. The commission is to assess the condition of bilateral Polish-Romanian economic relations and plans for their further development, with special emphasis on industrial cooperation.

CDE DELEGATE ON USSR PROPOSAL, U.S. REACTION

LD301212 Warsaw PAP in English 1106 GMT 30 Jan 85

[By PAP special correspondent Andrzej Rayzacher]

[Text] Stockholm, Jan. 29 -- Supporting the proposal submitted by the Soviet Union on Monday at the first plenary meeting of the 5th session of the Stockholm conference, head of the Polish delegation Ambassador Wlodzimierz Konarski welcomed the announced resumption of the new U.S.-Soviet disarmament dialogue.

On Monday the Soviet Union presented guidelines for a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and maintenace of peaceful relations.

Ambassador Konarski said today:

"Alongside an improvement in East-West relations, the dialogue creates the necessary premises for building confidence and security in Europe. The current phase of the Stockholm conference starts in more favourable circumstances than last year, but our optimism is restricted by the experiences of recent years and by statements indicating that certain representatives of the American Administration do not give up the policy from the position of strength."

In this connection Ambassador Konarski referred to the recent statement by an independent commission for disarmament and security (the so-called Palme commission), to the effect that all attempts at building impenetrable defences against mass destruction weapons are chimerical and politically destabilizing.

There exist no technical means of complete protection against nuclear threat. An urgent political solution of the issue of nuclear armaments is possible and necessary, the ambassador said.

He added that although the hitherto outcome of the Stockholm conference is seen modest, the conference certainly has made a considerable contribution to the general improvement in the international atmosphere.

It might have been greater, had the U.S. and other NATO states given up the attempts at gaining one-sided advantages, and had they observed the requirement of respect for interests of security of all negotiating sides.

Attempts at gaining one-sided advantages by any of the sides stand no chance to meet with unanimous acceptance as required in the CSCE process. This is why taking the partners' interests into account is not only the matter of goodwill but also of simple common sense.

Both external and internal factors, Ambassador Konarski went on, create favourable conditions for a more concrete work of the conference. It is going to be helped by the Soviet proposal submitted on Monday containing the basic assumptions for the treaty on mutual non-use of military force and on peaceful relations of states taking part in the conference. These proposals constitute a significant step towards the resolution of this so crucial an issue for the conference.

CEAUSESCU CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY ON 26 JANURY

Addresses Guests

AU291533 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Jan 85 pp 1-3

[Speech by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, at the celebration of his birthday and revolutionary activity on 26 January in Predeal resort]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to the Political Executive Committee and to express my thanks to all of your, for your warm statements of congratulation and appreciation for my own, the party's, and the people's activity in the socialist construction.

Celebrating one's birthday and a long period of revolutionary activity as a member of the Communist Party is indeed a very important thing, but the years, not even the years spent within the revolutionary movement, do not mean everything. It depends on how a person has lived and worked within the revolutionary movement during these years.

It is indeed a great satisfaction for a person to enjoy the appreciation of his comrades in struggle, of the party, and of the people for the years spent in the revolutionary movement and for the fact that all these years he has done everything to serve the cause of socialism, of liberty, of the people's well-being and happiness, and of the homeland's independence and sovereignty.

In the past few months we have extensively discussed our people's achievements in the socialist construction and the programs for future development. Thus, I do not want to dwell on them now.

We, indeed, have registered great achievements, but they could be even greater if everyone in the sectors of activity which the party and people entrusted upon them and all the bodies of revolutionary-workers' democracy had acted with more determination, and I could say, sometimes even with a greater sense of responsibility, to implement optimally the party's decisions and plans for socioeconomic development. However, we have good results and our party and our people can, with good reason, be proud of them. As we can take pride in Romania's change from a poorly developed, predominantly agrarian country into an agro-industrial country, with modern industry and agriculture in full development, with modern science, culture, and education that is based on the latest scientific and technical knowledge, and with a standard of living that cannot be compared to that of the years of the revolution for social and national liberation or in the years of the passage to the stage of socialist construction.

But, at the same time, as Communists we cannot overlook the fields where we have not worked properly and have registered deficits, and we draw the appropriate conclusions for our future activities.

This year we have a very clear program. We conclude the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. As we agreed upon at the RCP Central Committee plenary meeting and in all national councils and broad democratic bodies, we must do everything possible to conclude the year 1985 -- the last year of the 1981-1985 5-Year Plan -- with ever greater results, since only in this way will be be able to optimally implement the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress and of the national conference regarding the 5-year plan.

The 13th RCP Congress adopted the development program up to 1990 and in future years up to the year 2000. We must be thoroughly prepared and take all necessary measures to ensure the implementation of the provisions in better conditions than we did in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period.

We have all the necessary resources to achieve this goal. A decisive role is played by the organizational, political, and practical activities, that is, the way all the bodies of our workers' democracy -- beginning with the Central Committee, the Political Executive Committee, the government, and all the other state and revolutionary-workers' democracy bodies -- act to optimally fulfill their tasks.

Maybe it is not customary to talk at celebrations about what tasks have to be fulfilled, but what kind of celebration would we have without talking about these things? Because, as I mentioned in the beginning, the simple fact that a person reaches a certain age within the workers' movement does not mean everything; since one can live for many years and spend many years in the revolutionary movement without doing much for the cause of people for socialism. Therefore, as a matter of fact this anniversary is an opportunity to discuss matters of how to work better in order to fulfill the tasks that the people and party entrusted upon each of us.

As far as I am concerned, I used to think, and I still think this way. Only if we succeed in fulfilling under the most favorable conditions the decisions of the RCP congresses and come up to the expectations of our people, will we completely deserve the confidence and appreciation of the party and of all our nation.

On this occasion, too, I would like to express my thanks to the party, to all the bodies of the workers' democracy, and to all our people who in complete unity are acting resolutely to implement the domestic and foreign policy of our socialist state.

As far as international issues are concerned, we have clear decisions and guidelines. Life and events have demonstrated that the guidelines and the international policy of our party are fully in keeping with the interest of all our nation, and with the general interests of all nations, too, to live in friendship, cooperation, and peace.

We will further act in the spirit of the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress, which established that it is necessary to increase our international activity in order to make our contribution to overcome the serious tension created in the world, to bring about the passage to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to ensure a policy of peace throughout the world.

Living in Europe, we are certainly concerned by the serious situation created on our continent. We act most resolutely to bring about a halt to the deployment of U.S. missiles and the Soviet countermeasures, with the aim of reducing nuclear arms until they are completely eliminated from Europe and throughout the world.

We hail and positively appreciate the accord achieved by the Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers during their meeting regarding the negotiations on nuclear and space weapons, which can lead to achieving an agreement on radically reducing these weapons. These understandings are certainly very important, but they represent only the beginning; the problemsare not solved, the arms race continues. Therefore, we must increase our efforts to make these negotiations lead to concrete results in the shortest possible time.

As we established at the 13th RCP Congress, we must understand that these problems directly concern all European people and all nations throughout the world. How we must increase our efforts more than ever in Europe and throughout the world to actively participate in the successful unfolding of the negotiations and to establish concrete measures for disarmament, and primarily for nuclear disarmament.

We firmly believe that peoples have the necessary force to change the dangerous course of events and to impose a new policy.

We must act more resolutely to solve all disputes through negotiations and resume the policy of detente, which can be real only under conditions of halting all disputes, finding peaceful solutions to all conflicts, and achieving disarmament.

At the same time, we are determined to act more resolutely to solve the problems of underdevelopment, including the problem of developing countries' very high debts, and to achieve a new international economic order.

There are many, complex problems in the international arena. They can be solved in a new way, which can open up broad prospects for cooperation, detente, and peace through the activities of all peoples and through the joint struggle of all forces that want to live in freedom, independence, and peace.

In this spirit, our party and people will have to act further with all determination to make 1985 the year which marks a positive change in the international situation. We, indeed, can state with utmost satisfaction that so far our party and people, and Socialist Romania have done, and will continue to do, everything possible in this direction.

With a view to all of these domestic and international problems, all of us must pledge to act in the spirit of the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress, and to do everything to ensure the smooth flow of all activities in every sector.

As far as I am concerned, I pledge to you, to the party, and to all our people that I will do everything possible, as I have done so far, to contribute to the implementation of the party decisions in the most favorable conditions.

I stated many times that everything we achieve is the result of our people's work and that we build socialism with the people and for the people. We must do everything to have our party further strengthen the unity of all our people within the Social Democracy and Unity Front. Through complete unity let us ensure Romania's firm progress towards the high peaks of communist civilization! Let us ensure the unflinching implementation of our party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and progressing toward communism! Let us ensure the continuous increase in our people's material and cultural well-being and strengthen Romania's economic force, independence, and sovereignty!

In this spirit I once again assure the party and all our people that I will do everything I can, and will serve -- under all circumstances -- the cause of people, socialism, communism, and peace! (loud applause)

In turn, I would like to wish you all successes in your work in the Political Executive Committee and in various fields, as well as increasingly better results in this activity!

I wish our party and people ever greater successes in all their activity! Many, many successes, happiness, and a rich, free, and independent life to the Romanian people! (loud applause)

I wish you much health and happiness! (loud applause)

RCP-Government Letter Read

AU291551 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Jan 85 pp 1-3

[Letter from the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, the State Council, and the SR of Romania Government to Nicolae Ceausescu on his birthday, read by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu at the 26 January birthday celebration in Predeal resort]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu:

In complete unity of thinking and feeling with all our party and people and inspired by the highest feelings of esteem and appreciation, on the anniversary of your birthday and of more than 50 years of intensive and heroic revolutionary activity, we convey to you from the bottom of our hearts warmest congratulations and best wishes for health and happiness, a long life, full of satisfaction and fulfillment, and ceaseless working energy to always lead our socialist nation and wisely and daringly guide us toward newer victories on the path of fulfilling our great work of building socialism and communism on Romanian soil.

Marked with golden letters in our national history and in the awareness of all our people, this anniversary gives us the opportunity to pay ardent homage to your personality as a great hero among the heroes of our nation, a profoundly human Communist, the founder of modern Romania, a prominent personality of our times, and a brilliant militant for socialism, for the cause of peoples' freedom and independence, and for understanding, cooperation, and peace throughout the world.

Along with all our party and people, on this occasion, too, we express our deepest satisfaction with our our boundless joy for the great political act achieved at the 13th RCP Congress -- your reelection, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to the high office as the RCP secretary general. An expression of the unanimous will and desire of Communists and of all the sons of our fatherland, this fundamental option of the Romanian Communists' great forum is a new and profoundly telling proof of the ardent love and high appreciation with which all our people surround you, of the unanimous recognition of your great qualities as an experienced communist leader and passionate patriot, and an illustration of our boundless confidence in your creative and revolutionary genuis, a solid guarantee of the unflinching implementation of the historical decisions adopted by the party congress, of Romania's firm progress toward new peaks of progress and civilization.

All our people are familiar with and highly appreciate the decisive role you played and are playing in substantiating and implementing the great objectives of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania and the country's progress toward communism, and the particularly valuable contribution you made to substantiating the party policy in a scientific, realistic, and creative way, and to enriching the thesaurus of revolutionary thinking and practice. The Communists and all working people regard the masterly report you presented at the high rostrum of the 13th RCP Congress as a document of historic significance, which, through the rich contents, theses, ideas, and guidelines substantiated by you, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, is the revolutionary work and struggle program of the party and of all our nation.

Along with all the Communists of our country, we take pride in our hearts to be members of the RCP, the vital core of the entire society and of our socialist nation, to whose strengthening you consistently make an invaluable contribution.

We particularly value your consistent concern for the ceaseless increase of the party's leading role in our society, for strengthening its unity, and for inspiring the activity of the party organizations and bodies with a dynamic, revolutionary, and profoundly creative working style, permeated by a feeling of high responsibility for the cause of socialist construction in Romania and the well-being and happiness of the people. Your ideas and concepts regarding all the work of the party in close unity with the work and life of our people are of the greatest importance for all of us. The high example you set every day in this respect, the vivid tie which you, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, permanently have with the country, your presence among the party organizations and the working peoples' collectives in industrial, agricultural, scientific, cultural, and educational units in all the counties of our fatherland, as well as your wise recommendations, priceless indications and exhortations, strongly activate the creative forde and energy and all of us, state and party activists and all the working people, to act with greater responsibility and full commitment in a revolutionary and militant manner, and with a view to implementing the great objectives established by our party for our country's socioeconomic development and, on this basis, to elevate the general level of well-being and civilization of the Romanian socialist society.

The party and people highly value your priceless contribution to the profound analysis of Romanian realities and the creative application of the principles of dialectical and historical materialism to concrete conditions prevailing in Romania. Everybody knows your contribution to enriching the thesaurus of social and political thinking and the revolutionary theory of scientific socialism with new topical theses and ideas of great scope, which derive from your advanced thinking and permanent scientific examination of contemporary social and political developments.

All of us value your particular contribution to and concern with continuously improving social relations and the relations of production and strengthening the socialist state and its functions and forms of action, in full accordance with the concrete requirements of our social development in the current stage and in the future. Your concepts and activities have directly influenced the strong development of the revolutionary workers democracy in our society, the substantiation and firm promotion of the principles of workers self-management and self-administration, and the creation of a unique and broadly democratic organizational framework for the full and equal participation of all the fatherland's citizens, regardless of nationality, and all the people, closely united within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, in drafting decisions and running all socioeconomic spheres and the entire society.

The party and the working people are aware of and are profoundly grateful for your efforts and uniting energy devoted to the all-round development of the country, to the harmonious and balanced expansion of industry and agriculture, to the flourishing of science, culture, and art, and to ensuring the material and intellectual well-being of the people. We particularly value and thank you for your constant concern with ensuring ever better working and living conditions for all working people, making use of the talent, creative capacity, and diligence of the workers class, peasantry, and all citizens of Socialist Romania, and fully asserting the human personality in our society.

Your broad activity as eminent party-state leader -- a brilliant example of patriotic devotion and revolutionary commitment in the service of the Romanian people's great ideals -- is reflected in the wonderful and unprecedented achievements in our fatherland's multimillenary history that have been attained by our nation in the 20 years since you have been heading the party and state.

In these 20 years of great achievements, the self-denying work of our talented and hard-working people -- always inspired and dynamized by your revolutionary concepts -- has given new dimensions to the socioeconomic development and flourishing of all the country's areas and of our beloved fatherland and to the entire socialist construction in Romania. With legitimate pride, the Communists and all the country's sons have named these 20 years "The Ceausescu Era." It has gone down in our people's history and will be remembered as the richest period of achievements in all our history.

We want to assure you again, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, that all our party and people, in complete unity, express their profound love and gratitude to you for everything you have done and are doing for the good and greatness of our socialist fatherland and for the well-being and happiness of all its sons.

Following your bright example, all working people, regardless of nationality, will do everything to exemplarily fulfill the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the programs for our fatherland's modern and comprehensive development, with a view to unswervingly implementing the entire party policy which bears the imprint of your original thinking and daring activity.

Serving with tireless energy and patriotic devotion the vital interests of the country and people and the socialist and communist construction in Romania, you have also asserted yourself in mankind's consciousness, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as a brilliant promotor of the struggle for peace, understanding, and cooperation, and as an ardent fighter for the cause of the freedom and independence of peoples.

For the 20 years that you have been leading our party and state, Romania's entire foreign policy of peace and broad international cooperation is indissolubly linked to your name and activity. Our party and state and all the people highly value your initiatives and efforts -- which have great international resonance -- devoted to building a better and more just world without arms and wars, a world of peace and understanding among all nations.

Your concepts and activities devoted to implementing the peoples' great aspirations for peace and progress and constructively solving the complex problems facing mankind have made a particular contribution to improving international relations and have brought great prestige to Romania, as well as many friends from all over the world. The name of our country and its president have become true symbols of peace and cooperation throughout the world.

Everybody acknowledges and values your prodigious activity to establish and generally base relations among states on the new principles of full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries, mutual advantage, nonuse of force and the threat of force, and observance of each people's right to freely develop in accordance with its wishes and without any outside intereference.

We would like to stress on this occasion, too, the decisive role played by you in further developing and enhancing our country's friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries, with the developing and nonaligned countries, and all states, regardless of social system, in expanding Romania's relations of international cooperation and continuously increasing our country's contribution to constructively solving the major problems of contemporary mankind.

Now, when there is serious tension in the world and particularly in Europe, as a result of the intensification of the arms race, primarily nuclear, and when the danger of a nuclear catastrophe capable of destroying life on the entire planet has increased, your initiatives and proposals, as well as your appeals to reason and sanity, addressed

to all heads of state and government -- with a view to halting the dangerous course of events, bringing about disarmament, resuming the policy of detente, peacefully solving problems, and defending the supreme right of peoples to existence, freedom, independence, life, and peace -- have found profound resonance in world public opinion and in the conscience of all mankind.

Peace-loving forces everywhere highly assess your active and consistent contribution to peacefully solving contentious international problems through negotiations, eliminating underdevelopment, and establishing a new world economic order based on full equality and equity. They value Romania's position concerning enhancement of the role of the United Nations and other international bodies in democratically solving problems facing mankind, with the participation of all states, particularly the small- and medium-sized ones and the developing and nonaligned nations, which are vitally interested in a policy of independence, peace, and social progress.

The Communists and all the people value your intensive activity to develop our party's cooperation and solidarity with all the communist and workers parties, socialist and social-democratic parties, national liberation movements, and all progressive, democratic, and anti-imperialist forces everywhere that struggle for peace, social progress, and the free and independent development of peoples.

The celebration of this bright anniversary, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, gives us an opportunity to assure you once more of our firm determination to do everything to act with greater energy, in a spirit of high communist and revolutionary responsibility, to carry out the historic decisions adopted by the party's 13th congress and to unflinchingly implement our party-state domestic and foreign policy, for the ceaseless progress of our beloved fatherland, the SR of Romania.

Highly inspired by your appeals and guidance we pledge to work with all our energy and capability to further strengthen the party's leading role, unity, and cohesion with a view to ensuring the triumph of socialism and communism in Romania. Our solemn commitment, the commitment of all working people, derives from the unswerving believe that everything attained thus far under your leadership entitles our people to look forward optimistically to tomorrow and the socialist and communist future of the fatherland.

On this dear anniversary, all our party and people ardently wish you, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, much health and happiness, along with your partner in life and struggle, the much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and along with all your family and all those dear and close to you.

We wish you everlasting youth and much energy, as the head of the party and state, in completing the great historic work which you are carrying out brilliantly for and with the people who have chosen you to lead their destiny, to the benefit and happiness of the entire nation and for the glory and greatness of our socialist fatherland. Many happy returns of the day, beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu!

NICU CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ISRAELI YOUTH DELEGATION

AU292006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/1/1985 -- The role of the young generation of various orientations and convictions in the peoples' struggle for peace, security and for the setting up of a better and juster world on our planet was highlighted during the call paid on January 29 on Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, by a delegation of the youth organization of the Israeli Labour Party, headed by Efra'im Singer, member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretary [as received] of the Central Committee of the Labour Party, general secretary of the organization.

The same day the delegation met Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth]. The interview occasioned an exchange of information and opinions on the activity of the youth organizations in the two countries and on the actions organized at national, regional and world levels in the context of the International Youth Year: participation, development, peace.

Visiting Romania over January 23-29, the Israeli youth delegation conducted talks at the CC of the UCY and the Council of the UCSAR [Union of Communist Students' Associations of Romania], the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, GURTU [General Union of Romanian Trade Unions] Central Council, and met youth and UCY cadres of economic, social, cultural and educational institutions.

EFFORTS TO INCREASE COAL PRODUCTION CONTINUE

AU291240 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/1/1985 -- Higher coal productions, larger fuel coal output in the first place, are major concerns of the Romanian economy. These days, the Jiu coal basin, which turns out more than 30 per cent of the all country production, has attained record extraction levels. Coalfield miners work round the clock, seeking to achieve higher yields by each pit. Last week, coal extraction was 15 per cent higher on an average as to the previous week. Open cast coal mines, which were severly affected by the harsh winter conditions this year, have nevertheless succeeded in recovering almost to the point of normal output levels. Mineworkers in Oltenia's coal basins have also scored further successes in their activities, emulating those of miners in the Banat, Crisana, and Salaj. [sentence as received] As a matter of fact, miners in Crisana County report daily additional coal outputs ranging between 1,000 and 2,000 tons. So far this month extra coal productions amount to 20,000 tons. The coal supply for the big thermal power plants has substantially increased.

DRAGOSAVAC REPORTS ON SOCIALIST DEVELOPMENT

LD281907 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1123 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Skopje, 28 Jan (TANJUG) -- Dr Dusan Dragosavac submitted an introductory report at the scientific symposium "Contradictions in Social Ownership" which started in Skopje today. He spoke on Kardelj's work and some topical problems of the development of self-management and social ownership.

The debate at this year's symposium, Dragosavac said, should contribute to a deeper understanding of the problems of socialist social development and the ways and guidelines of solving current social problems. Today we are confronted with general structural and other dramas in the world and at home. In our social practice we are increasingly confronted with those phenomena and problems that threaten social ownership and self-management. Tendencies toward state-ownership monopoly which strengthen the material basis for socialization of economic and social relations are increasing. Emphasis in being increasingly placed on the aspects of state and statehood while the second essential component of our state, self-management, is being neglected. The social role of direct producers and associated labor is diminishing and economic and social efficiency are declining. This weakens the role our state has in the struggle against the class enemy. Such tendencies are contrary to the basic provisions of the LCY program and the SFRY Constitution.

It was stated, Dragosavac said, that neither workers in a basic organization nor associated labor, which is insufficiently integrated, are in a position to have any practical, decisive impact on the way means of social ownership are being managed.

The fact that the process of workers mastering expanded reproduction has not yet finished has little bearing on the problem. Objectively speaking, conditions for its finalization are not yet ripe. The problem lies in the fact that workers and associated labor are becoming increasingly alienated from expanded reproduction, thus weakening and narrowing the material and social basis of self-management. Economic trends are being increasingly regulated through administrative actions without any understanding or paying attention to economic laws. This has a negative effect on the development strategy, intensifies inflation, erodes the dinar and means of payment, and hampers the successful development of social division of labor.

Large foreign debts imposing enormous obligations on us and the specific forms of links between some economic organizations and foreign firms have had a disintegrating effect within Yugoslavia and reflected negatively on social ownership reproduction and self-management, thus weakening collective and personal responsibility.

Dragosavac then stressed that the 12th LCY Congress provided an analysis of the causes behind the world and our own crisis, stating that not enough prominence has been given to the LCY program objectives, primarily the projected socioeconomic position of workers in freely-associated labor. Here I am referring to the practice that is largely contrary to the program and constitutional principles. This is where the roots of certain theoretical and ideological muddle are, and this is why some forces are demanding that this practice be legalized, that the process of statization be encouraged, that self-management be pushed aside or even totally eliminated.

All this hampers the development of associated labor and self-management in accordance with their own laws. This is essentially where the causes of class conflict between associated labor on one hand, and state-bureaucratic, techno-bureaucratic, and private monopolies, on the other, are.

Dragosavac then pointed out that in the SFRY federal republican and provincial structures are the protagonists of extended reproduction constituting a big social, class, and political problem. This entails investomania and the fact that the enterprises have fallen into the trap of state-group-ownership and a privatistic-consumer merry-go-round concerning distribution. Objective economic laws against an LCY program are still ignored. Protagonists of economic policy gather resources to pay for investments and to pay off foreign debts. All this results in the impoverishment and the indebtedness of the economy. The growth of prices and of inflation are merely forms of uncoordinated commodity-monetary relations and of disruptive trends in social reproduction.

In our sort of crisis situations now, Dragosavac said, negative factors manifest themselves with ever-increasing acuteness and various secondary manifestations multiply. Because the SFRY is also a multinational country, many of these factors and phenomena are manifested and reflected through intranational relations. Hesitation occurs and so does pressure by assorted petit bourgeois ideologists, which is a reflection of our real situation, economic and political practice, and difficulties in the development of our society.

Dragosavac then dwelled on the problem of social differences which, as he said, have become quite exacerbated in our country, threatening as they do to erode our society. We have to struggle against them more resolutely, not forgetting that they are only a consequence and that the struggle will not be successful unless their substance and causes are perceived in social reproduction, if extended reproduction is not transferred to those called by history to dominate class society, that is, the workers' class and associated labor. There is no doubt that the problems of social differences have become seriously exacerbated in Yugoslavia, and they are increasingly the cause of various social conflicts. This problem will become even more serious if economic laws are infringed on a larger scale, and if the long-term and current economic policy, which in our country has long failed to produce an effect, continues to do so, which makes it possible for income to be appropriated not only on the basis of the work done in the social and private sectors within the framework of the positive legislation concerning the work relative to the values in private ownership, but on the basis of monopoly, unearned income, and assorted speculations.

The conflicts alive in Yugoslav society that are manifested mainly through nationalism and clericonationalism, Dragosavac added, have their causes in specific material and social forces and relations. The strength of antisocialist and antiself-management tendencies is in the statist extended reproduction and in the group-ownership and private element. In order to oppose them successfully, the material force of self-management must be strengthened and use made of the enormous creative strength of the working class and of our working people, and of science as well, by channeling this potential energy in the direction of the development of socialism, socialist democracy, and humanization of relations between the people and the peoples. This can be done only by social practice pursued by millions of people in conjunction with science and not by blind practicism.

In the ideological struggle we have to resist a variety of theses, which by and large are dogmatic, and which, under the guise of Marxist criticism but in fact with the aid of doctrinaire formulae, critcize our situation on behalf of some ideal, "genuine "pure" society and overdramatize the incomplete nature of socialism, proceeding in doing so from various elements alien to socialism in which it abounds and which will be there for a long time to come.

Dragosavac then dwelt on the questions of Marxist socialist criticism, pointing out that socialist forces must not allow themselves to be confused by the world crisis situation, and particularly not be the offensive of right-wing forces. On the contrary, they must organize themselves and must begin to grapple with all socioeconomic and political problems and manifestations of our time.

We must not be entrapped by the petit bourgeois confusion resulting from the difficulties and problems of modern society, especially the socialist one. On the contrary, Marxist thought must make a realistic assessment of the present-day period in the development of socialism, point out novel and progressive elements in its development, and struggle against all the vestiges of the past, which can be overcome only through the development of socialism.

In a number of congress documents, including the documents of the 12th LCY Congress it was noted that the statist-bureaucratic monopoly is the protagonist of various narrow partial interests, Dragosavac stressed. This monopoly, he added, would not be strong if it did not enjoy the support of specific political factors, that is, of political bureaucracy or, to put it more correctly, if the bureaucracy was not the protagonist of this monopoly.

It is obvious that the power of the state apparatus -- in substance of power of narrow groups -- has long been taking the power out of the hands of associated labor by withdrawing its material basis and by formulating unrealistic plans, something which is at odds with the production relationship inaugurated by the LCY program. This fact has been stated several times, and at the 12th conference assessments were given that for a long time now our economic policy has not been taking into account economic laws and their links with our political system. It often happens that our economic policy measures were at variance with our political system. In this context the political aspect of economic questions was forgotten and so was their importance for the development of our socialist society. The effect is that our economic policy is forgetting the actual requirements relative to the development of socialism for the simple reason that the main thing it is to do is ensure the statist function in extended reproduction and in general and joint consumption. This economic policy was always and at all levels and in all forums given political support. Accordingly the forums, too, are often transformed into platforms which give approval to statist economic policy.

Instead of all things being analyzed, Dragosavac stressed, it is fashionable now, along the lines of what was happening in 1970-71, to present some sort of accounts suggesting that virtually everyone in the country is being exploited. The underdeveloped areas are exploited by the developed through market forces, while the developed areas are exploited by the underdeveloped because they have to put aside too many resources for them. Certain republics are lagging behind because they have to give excessively to the underdeveloped areas or because their products do not command adequate prices, and the like. In the case of some it is because of electricity, in the case of others it is becuase of raw materials, and in the case of still others it is becuase of agricultural problems. If this goes on nationalism will wax strong. I am not saying that in these and other separate calculations there is no truth. On the contrary, the Federal Assembly and the Federal Executive Council should draw up an accurate analysis regarding this method to make sure the real truth and the actual problems are shown up, and also that they could be resolved well and in time.

In this connection Dragosavac stressed that sight must not be lost of the difficult economic and political situation in which assorted reactionary, neocolonialist and similar forces are conducting a campaign in the service of a psychological war. These forces would like to establish strongholds in Yugoslavia. For the sake of our own responsibility we should not exaggerate these matters nor should we be taken in by various slogans in the name of freedom, science, culture, criticism, the struggle for human "rights" and the like which, in fact, wage propaganda on behalf of those who are against freedom, against any genuine scientific or artistic creative effort, and against human rights and freedoms.

Referring to the extensive discussions now conducted concerning changes of the political system and within the political system, Dragosavac pointed out that to carry out the changes and to improve and develop the self-management political system and socialist practice have never been a problem for the LC. In a situation like this -- and the situation is by no means easy -- conduct, that is, conduct that is outside the system and that runs counter to the LC program and the Constitution, must be changed. It seems to me that many people are turning a deaf ear to this, although this demand was emphasized with some considerable vigor in the public discussion throughout the LCY in connection with the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session.

For the LC no document, not even its program and the SFRY Constitution, nor a single law, are something static and unchangeable. On the contrary, the LCY program insists on the need the Communists have for anything that is retrograde in our development, conservative or, objectively speaking, has become obsolete; they also have to fight against pseudo-radicalism which is questioning everything and working simultaneously for the restoration of old and obsolete social situations. There is no dilemma for the LCY whether or not certain documents have to be changed.

It is not fortuitous that the workers' class and national character of our states and statehood has been elaborated in the LC program and in the Constitution, Dragosavac stressed. One proceeded from the fact that we have states, republican and federal, and that they should be developed in the function of self-management. One proceeded from the reality of the present-day nations, that is from the fact that the problems cannot be resolved without them. However, it was also demonstrated that in our country the nations cannot assert themselves and implement equality without self-management and associated labor.

The Constitution and the laws have to be changed but their implementation also has to be worked on, becasue there are many things that have not yet been done and that can and should be done without effecting any changes in the Constitution. Many things and many phenomena in our country have emerged without reference to the laws and the Constitution. In our states their statist character has been considerably strengthened instead of their being developed in the direction of sociopolitical communities in the function of self-management.

At this point it is very essential indeed, in fact proceeding from the existing Constitution and the law on associated labour, to carry out changes in the area of extended and general social reproduction in the sense that this exceptionally important function be transferred on to associated labor, and bureaucratic-statist elements and and statism, including bourgeois and statist statehood based on them, be pushed out. At this moment statism at all levels, especially in the republics and provinces, has contributed to autarchy and uneconomical conduct. It has narrowed down the material basis of associated labor. It had a disintegration effect, and this applies to big systems, too, causes certain organizations of associated labor to be conservative from the ownership viewpoint, and intensifies various privatizations, enrichment by specific groups, groupings, and individuals.

We must resist the tendencies wanting changes, the tendencies wanting pluralist institutionalism or even a bureaucratic-statist system, Dragosavac stressed. It is not accidental that some people are now claiming that we have gone too far in this respect, and that we have given national minorities the status of a nationality and equality with South Slav nations in Yugoslavia and the right on an equal footing to take part in the statehood [as received], behind which it is not difficult to perceive reactionary pan-Slavism.

The fact that at some meetings it is primarily the people from our nationalities who have to defend themselves against hegemonistic demands and pressure certainly does not add to the honor of progressive people, especially the Communists, because those who should resolutely resist such claims pass in silence over them. This undermines the very foundations of our revolution -- brotherhood and unity and our internationalism -- and what we are known by to the world as an example to progressive forces. There are people who claim that the economic stabilization program cannot be carried out without changes in the political system which will exclude nationalities from republican and federal statehood. There are people who are making these statements in an attempt to establish an alibi for their own economic mistakes, and there are also people who claim that the route of nationalism within their own nation stems from the fact that others share republican and federal statehood on an equal footing. To all intents and purposes in this respect these people are no different from the irredentists who are claiming this for themselves.

There are people who work exclusively for decisionmaking in the assembly to be on a majority principle but they oppose substantially democratic centralism in the LC when it does not suit them personally, or they would not oppose using democratic centralism and majority decisionmaking to establish hegemonism. Not one single LC organization or forum can vote against inequality.

I remind you, Dragosavac said, of the uniform stand of the Marxists and revolutionaries of our communist movement regarding the method and substance of the solution of the nationality question in our country on the basis of full equality of the nations and nationalities of our country and their unified revolutionary and socialist interests and objectives because today, when we are experiencing serious and complex difficulties, there are individuals who set against one another individual republics and provinces and individual LCs and even the Communists of one nation against the Communists of another. There is only one step from that to nationalism. Croat, Serb, Slovene, Macedonian, Muslim, Montenegrin, Albanian, and other nationalists frighten one nation with another, and one set of Communists with another. However, it is only the petit bourgeois who allow themselves to be frightened thus. We have already become accustomed to the progressive people, the workers' movement, and the LCY being attacked, and this is the case today, some from bourgeois and others from Stalinist positions. The LC did not have nor should have any complexes on account of this. Neither today, nor in the future, nor indeed in all preceding revolutionary periods did it stress "avant-guardism" of one lot of Communists in relation to another. As a united revolutionary organization the LC has an urgent task: to struggle resolutely and persistently for the implementation of the current and historic interests of the working class, for the affirmation of all nations and nationalities, and for differentiating itself constantly from nationalisms of all kinds.

Recently the stance inherent in our program concerning the equality of our nationalities and their status has been subject to petit bourgeois criticism. We should resist those who want to change our program and self-management orientation within the practice of social and national equality. Unfortunately this is not met with adequate opposition at some meetings of Communists where individuals are stressing that it was a mistake to give the nationalities sovereign rights equal with those of the nations.

It is claimed that no one else has done this and that there would be chaos if this were done in Europe. This is an old hegemonist slogan assumed from assorted colonialists who always said that colonial peoples were not mature enough to decide about their future, to rule, to be equal, and therefore, that other must rule them. It is "forgotten" in this context that Yugoslavia and its revolution are known, appreciated, and recognized precisely because it affirmed and goes on affirming the equality and participation on an equal footing of all our nations and nationalities in our joint statement and sovereignty.

The LCY does not confuse the right to secession with the commitment to secede. Through the national liberation struggle and revolution sovereignty has been transferred from the king and the bourgeoisie to our working people and all our nations and nationalities. This should be further nurtured and developed. Therefore the LC must consistently develop equality, it must openly resist all those who question equality. It must not be allowed that anyone should instruct the working people, saying that they have a state outside the republic in which they live and outside Socialist Federal Yugoslavia. We must resolutely resist this in the interests of everyone, in the interests of socialism, and in the interests of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the SFRY and of all equal nations and nationalities, Dr Dusan Dragosavac said at the end of his report.

COURT REJECTS DEFENSE PROPOSALS FOR MORE EVIDENCE

LD291905 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1443 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jan (TANJUG) -- The presentation of evidence at the trial of Miodrag Milic, Dragomir Olujic, and Milan Nikolic was completed in Belgrade District Court today. This long trial, which is now conducted with an altered indictment for the criminal act of hostile propaganda, thus approaches its end.

At today's court proceedings, within the framework of the presentation of evidence, Zoran Stojkovic, president of the tribunal, made known the contents of the incriminating essay written by the defendant Olujic about the events of 1968, which was added to the indictment. The essay was written as the draft for future work and research on this theme and it contains the claim that "the students' movement in 1968 revealed that our system is neither democratic nor left."

Letters were also read from Brandeis University in Boston concerning the incriminating essay written by Nikolic about the structure of Yugoslav society, which was sent to the university as a thesis for his Master's degree. The letters about the character of the meetings held in the defendants' apartments were also read. These letters, received by interrogated witnesses, were presented to the court. Also presented were the findings from depositions given by experts, including several depositions by experts on the mental state of defendant Milic and by handwriting experts.

The court tribunal rejected several proposals by Danilo Nanovic, representative of the public for prosecution, for the presentation of further evidence, as well as numerous similar proposals by the defense. The defense proposed that several dozen new witnesses should be interrogated and their testimony analysed, that numerous other books and texts should be read, that the experts should examine the incriminating texts.... Some of these proposals were not only unfounded but also bordered on impermissible behavior in the court. This time, the worst example was Milic's defense counsel, Slobodan Perovic, who proposed that Orwell's book "1984" should be read in the court.

The trial will continue tommorrow with final addresses by the prosecution and the defense.

TETOVO COURT SENTENCES THREE FOR IRREDENTISM

LD291912 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1427 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Tetovo, 29 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Tetovo Municipal Magistrates' Court imposed sentences of 60 days' imprisonment on Servet Ismaili, aged 30, now temporarily employed in Switzerland, and Islam Kamberi, 33, farmer, both from the village of Bozovac near Tetovo, for acting on positions of greater-Albanian nationalism and irredentism. Amet Misimi, also from Bozovac, was punished with 40 days' imprisonment.

At a parents' meeting held at the primary school in Bozovac on 10 January, the end of the first semester, Ismaili and Kamberi asked why there were no pictures of Enver Hoxha on the wall in classrooms.

Amet Misimi, 43, sharply protested at the same parents' meeting against Macedonian-language slogans being displayed in the school, saying that there were no more Macedonians left in the village and that there was therefore no need to write in Macedonian.

This irredentist and nationalist greater-Albanian outrage met with energetic condemnation and reaction among those present, especially among the school's educational workers. They reacted immediately, stopped the parents' meeting, and took steps to expose and prevent irredentist excesses by the above-named.

DEFENSE TRAINING CENTER FACILITIES REVIEWED

LD291020 Belgarde TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0110 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jan (TANJUG) -- Over 50,000 Yugoslav People's Army, Territorial Defense, and Civil Defense units and headquarters members as well as a great number of workers and work organizations' defense unit members complete professional training every year in the Belgrade teaching center for training national defense and social self-protection cadres in Bubanj Potok.

Modern lecture rooms, laboratories, and testing ranges for artillery training, technical training, firing practice, air-defense, engineering, and nuclear-biological and chemical warfare training are deployed in an area of about 250 hectares.

Through various forms of training, lasting from 1 to 10 days, those attending the lectures are trained to undertake new tasks in our defense system. They reinforce the skills they had acquired and learn new ones.

Laboratories and lecture rooms are equipped with the most up-to-date teaching aids, including special films. Training on the testing ranges is carried out daily, so much so that complete board and lodging facilities have been ensured for those attending the instruction within the center complex.

The testing ranges also contain a specially equipped air rifle firing range and two special firing ranges for rifle and automatic weapons firing practice for targets at distances of 100 and 200 meters.

The firing range for training tank crews is especially interesting. At this range, tank firing occurs in the same conditions as those existing on the terrain of a possible battle scene. During the firing practice the tank is on a special vibrating platform which makes the tank roll, creating for the crew the illusion movement over terrain. Tank firing practice targets are either stable or movable and targets are fired at on the reduced distance principle. The result is that at a distance of up to 500 meters tank crews are trained to fire at targets several kilometers away.

During the course of 1 year about 150,000 citizens and young people attend routine live ammunition firing practice training in the center. In laboratories and lecture rooms about 50,000 citizens are briefed on the attainments of our military thinking, science and technology, and, starting this year, the training of all civil protection units from the Belgrade territory and its immediate neighborhood will take place in this center. It is anticipated that during the years to come the center will expand in keeping with the range of tasks it carries out, and the investors will be the Belgrade City Assembly and the Belgrade City Command, which jointly started the project in 1977 and put this center in operation in 1978.

ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT 1-2 FEBRUARY

LD292347 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1421 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jan (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the forthcoming visit to the SFRY by Bettino Craxi, prime minister of the Italian Republic, Zeljko Jeglic, official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, made the following statement for the diplomatic editor of TANJUG.

At the invitation of Milka Planinc, Federal Executive Council [FEC] president, Bettino Craxi, prime minister of the Italian Republic, will pay an official friendly visit to the SFRY on 1 and 2 February 1985. The forthcoming visit will help maintain the high level of friendly relations and good-neighborly cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy. It will confirm the determination of the two countries to keep strengthening mutual relations, which have been successfully developing in all fields on the basis of mutual understanding and trust, particularly since the signing of the Osimo agreements.

Prime Minister Craxi's visit represents the continuation of the useful practice of reciprocal meetings and dialogues at a high, and at the highest, political level. During his visit to our country, Prime Minister Craxi will hold talks with his host, Milka Planinc, FEC president, on the further development of bilateral cooperation between the two countries and on topical international issues.

Prime Minister Craxi will be accompanied by Giulio Andreotti, minister of foreign affairs, who will hold a special meeting with Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Apart from the official talks with his host, Milka Planinc, FEC president, it is expected that Prime Minister Craxi will be received by Veselin Djuranovic, SFRY Presidency president.

Prime Minister Craxi, in his capacity as leader of the Italian Socialist Party, will also meet Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Marjan Rozic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference. It is also expected that during his visit to Belgrade Prime Minister Craxi will meet Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia. We are firmly convinced that this visit will give a new important impetus to the development of comprehensive cooperation and friendship between the two countries and that it will contribute to stability, peace, and cooperation in the world.

Sundic Views Relations

LD291651 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Milika Sundic commentary: "On The Eve of Bettino Craxi's Visit to Our Country"]

[Text] The fact than an Italian premier has not visited Yugoslavia for almost 20 years does not mean at all that there are problems in the relations between the two neighboring countries that have not been resolved or whose solution is uncertain. It is generally known that Yugoslavia and Italy cooperate in many fields and very successfully, too. The Yugoslav-Italian border is one of the most open borders in Europe as testified to by the fact that last year about 1 million Italian tourists stayed in Yugoslavia. It is also important to stress that economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy is unfolding in a mutually satisfactory manner completely in keeping with the aspirations of the two countries to promote bilateral relations with every passing year.

At the end of 1985, 10 full years will have passed since the signing of the Osimo accords, which, as reiterated both in Yugoslavia and Italy opened a new stage of cooperation between the two friendly countries in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. Although some points of the Osimo accords have not yet been carried out, the general conviction prevails in both countries that these problems will also be overcome in the spirit of the friendship existing between Yugoslavia and Italy.

Bettino Craxi's visit and his talks with Milka Planinc, FEC president, and other top Yugoslav leaders will afford an opportunity for a comprehensive review of the political, economic, and cultural relations between Yugoslavia and Italy and of current international problems whose solutions are of vital interests to both countries. The main attention will be paid to the situation in Europe, to East-West relations, and to the development in the Near and Middle East. Yugoslavia and Italy have positively evaluated the agreement of the two superpowers to start a disarmament dialogue and hope that both the USSR and the United States will tackle the forthcoming talks in Geneva with full responsibility for the future of world peace. The two countries are also interested and are taking appropriate steps, in an equitable solution of the Middle East crisis, primarily of the Palestine problem.

Although she is a NATO member and although U.S. nuclear-armed cruise missiles began to be deployed on her territory first, Italy is working to relax tension between the military blocs, the Atlantic and the Warsaw Pact, and in USSR-U.S. relations. Italy also positively assesses Yugoslavia's independent role on the international plane and her involvement in the Nonaligned Movement.

What makes Yugoslav-Italian relations especially important is their interest in developing and promoting mutual cooperation and in having a stable peace predominate on their borders and in the world in general. Regular consultations between the two governments and the exchange of visits at various levels constitute a sound ground, allowing the two countries to continue this way in the future, too. Confirmation of this orientation on the part of Italy and Yugoslavia can be found in Bettino Craxi's visit to our country, a visit to which both parties attach exceptional importance.

VOJVODINA LC DISCUSSES DEFENSE, SELF-PROTECTION

LD251816 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Novi Sad, 25 Jan (TANJUG) -- Today the Vojvodina Provincial LC Committee Presidium discussed some aspects of a possible aggression against our country and the ability to defend the country on the territory of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

The introductory reports were submitted by Vasilije Silic, member of the Vojvodina Provincial LC Committee, and Zivko Blagojev, provincial secretary for national defense. It was stressed by them and in the discussion that ensued that the complexity of the area and the unique Yugoslav defense strategy must always be taken into consideration. It was also stated that the defense of this area has reached a high degree of organization, and that almost the entire active population of Vojvodina has been involved in one or more of the numerous forms of national defense and social self-protection. It was emphasized that the substance, methods, and means of political struggle in these conditions should be constantly examined and enhanced. It is therefore of exceptional significance that all the factors of our political system of socialist self-management, particularly the LC, should be better trained and prepared in this regard.

It is also necessary to constantly heighten the awareness, ideopolitical unit, and convictions of Communists, our working people, and citizens so that at no time should resistance to a possible aggressor and the struggle for the continuation of the political system of socialist self-management be called into question.

The Vojvodina Provincial LC Committee Presidium also discussed preparations for the 16th LCY Central Committee session which will be devoted to the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES IYY YOUTH DELEGATION

LD290500 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1529 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jan (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received a delegation of the Yugoslav Committee for International Youth Year [IYY] in the Palace of the Federation today. The delegation was headed by Goran Radman, chairman of the committee. The talks were also attended by Milan Uzelac, Mila Djordjic, and Milorad Scepanovic, members of the committee, and others.

The representatives of the Yugoslav Committee for IYY told President Djuranovic about the committee's efforts to carry out the tasks set in the UN General Assembly's document declaring 1985 International Youth Year.

Stressing the importance of this UN initiative, President Djuranovic said, among other things, that our society was facing the increasingly pressing task of developing the whole strategy aimed at strengthening the social position of the young in a more profound, comprehensive, and concrete way in the light of the general policy of the LCY. A number of aspects of this strategy were very obvious.

The young should be provided not only with vocational but also with ideological training in order to enable them to take their proper and natural place in the technological revolution that has already started. It is very important to us, President Djuranovic said, that the development of social awareness among the young should enable the young generations to secure the continuity of the revolution. President Djuranovic particularly stressed that the young had to make sure they were involved in the work of all social organs which make decisions on the most important questions of interest to the young, above all on employment, education, and others. The voice of youth should be heard more in the struggle for the elimination of social differences, affirmation of the policy of rewarding according to labor, consistent implementation of the policy of taxation and so forth.

President Djuranovic particularly insisted that the young should react more quickly and strongly to all the nationalist and chauvinist excesses that also exist among the young, not only by opposing them energetically but by striving to consolidate our revolution and make its gains, particularly brotherhood, unity, self-management, and further affirmation of our nonaligned foreign policy, flourish in new conditions.